

# Canadian Child Welfare News

Vol. III.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 15, 1926

No.1.

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**SIXTH  
CANADIAN CONFERENCE  
on  
CHILD WELFARE  
VANCOUVER—VICTORIA**

**May 23-27th, 1927**

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Vol. III.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 15, 1927.

No. 1.

## CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE. PROGRESS REPORT.

First Quarter, 1926-27.

### Finances.

The receipts for the first quarter of the present Council year have shown considerable improvement over those for the same period last year. It is hoped that if this improvement can be maintained, the way may open for greater expansion in certain lines of work, especially in the increased distribution of free literature.

Memberships received have shown a most encouraging increase. It is hoped that by still further efforts of Council members across the Dominion, we may double our membership this year.

### SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS.

**"Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions."**—5,000 copies have been issued of this publication, which is proving both popular and effective.

**"Teaching International Relationship."**—6,000 copies of this joint publication (with the League of Nations Society), are now off the press. Requests already received will absorb 5,400 copies.

**"Special Training for School Age Children in Need of Special Care."** The second edition of Dr. Sinclair's pamphlet is proving so popular that 10,000 copies have been ordered, of which 5,000 copies have already been requested.

**"The White List."**—5,000 copies of the White List are ready to leave the press, 1,000 copies of which are being purchased by the Distributors' Association. Every effort has been made to guarantee the suitability of the pictures listed. We would ask any member of the Council to communicate with us, at once, should any picture appear unsuitable for inclusion in the List.

**"Canada and the World's Child Welfare Effort."**—2,500 copies of an informal summary of impressions and contrasts in Canadian and European Child Welfare Work, written by the Secretary, are being printed as a joint publication by the Social Service Council of Canada and the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

**Diet Folders.**—25,000 of the New Diet Folders, have been printed. These are being offered at 10c per single set of five folders, or \$13.00 per 1,000 folders, or portion thereof. The material has been compiled by the Canadian Public Health Association.

**Posters.**—2,000 copies of the Poster "The Gay Adventurers" have been issued. A second poster, it is hoped, will be issued in February.

**Health Stories.**—50,000 copies of an illustrated health story "The Curlytails" are now being printed. Through the assistance of the National Dairy Council, who are paying the entire cost, this publication will be available for free distribution.

## **SECTION ACTIVITIES.**

### **Child Hygiene.**

At present, attention is being given to extended distribution of the pre-natal letters, diet folders, infant mortality charts and health examination forms. Articles have been carried, on the work of the Section in the Public Health Journal, and the Canadian Medical Journal (through the courtesy of Dr. Grant Fleming).

Preparations are under way for the early publication of the layette patterns, and of another health poster.

Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene for Ontario, has agreed to prepare a short pamphlet, for general distribution on "Malnutrition."

### **The Child in Employment.**

A special effort is being made, through the national organizations to interest the public and Legislatures of the nine Provinces in obtaining adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions, this year. The Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan give promise of some success in this effort.

### **Section on Education and Recreation.**

**Child Guidance.** An arrangement has been concluded with the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene, for the joint publication and distribution of a small introductory pamphlet, and a series of short leaflets on Child Guidance and Habit Training of Children. It is hoped that these will be available, for free distribution in large quantities.

**Recreation and Play.** It is hoped, that within the year, it may be possible to issue a pamphlet on Play in relation to the Character Development of the Child.

**Education.** Mr. MacLean, Chairman of this Section, has prepared a comprehensive treatise on certain, interesting trends revealed in the Educational Census Statistics, with special emphasis on the education and training of the bright child. The study is accompanied by ten charts, some of which it is hoped may be adapted to poster use.

Following the wish of the annual meeting, Mr. MacLean is now preparing a special summary on agricultural training in rural schools.

### **The Child in Need of Special Care.**

**Child Placing.** Following instructions given at the annual meeting, a special Conference on Child Placing was arranged at Ottawa, for January 20th and 21st (see page 31) Mr. R. W. Hopper and the Secretary acted as the Special Committee for the Council, in arranging this service for the Ottawa agencies.

### **Juvenile Immigration Study.**

Mrs. J. B. McGregor of Toronto, who is particularly well qualified for this work, was placed in charge of this study on January 17th. Through the interest of the Association of Canadian Clubs, and the generosity of members of the Montreal Women's Canadian Club, the latter group have made a comprehensive contribution towards the work. It is hoped that if the study develops, as outlined, it will prove a most valuable and constructive piece of work not only in relation to Child Care but to the broader field of Canadian immigration problems.

### **British Columbia Developments.**

Following the Secretary's visit West, arrangements have been concluded for the Council to undertake a special survey on British Columbia's

**Needs in the Field of Child Care.** The Children's Aid Society of Vancouver have requested this Survey, the financing of which will be undertaken by the Rotary Club of Vancouver, who will also assume primary responsibility for the creation of a local Survey Committee.

#### **Delinquency.**

The preparation of a small pamphlet on "The Juvenile Court in Law" and "The Juvenile Court in Action," is under consideration. Mrs. MacGill's pamphlet proved exceedingly popular and as the supply is now almost exhausted, it is proposed to bring out this new publication.

#### **Blind Children of Pre-School Age.**

Considerable progress has been made in the project of providing special care for such children in their own homes, until of school age. A proposed plan of co-operation is being submitted to the child-caring agencies, this month.

#### **The Ethical and Spiritual Development of the Child.**

Dr. Dobson is arranging for the initiation of the study, suggested in the Section's report, on the nature of the reading matter of the Canadian child. Dr. Dobson is also continuing his splendid work, of educating public opinion on the claims of the Children's Charter.

#### **Attendance of Children at Theatres.**

On the urgent request of Mme. Marchand, Chairman of the French Section, and further advice of the Montreal Committee members, the Council is preparing a summary of the existing laws and safety regulations covering attendance of children, at the theatres, together with an outline of the Calgary Council's system of supervised attendance at special performances for children.

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### **CONFERENCE, 1927.**

As previously announced, the Conference postponed from last September, due to the Federal Elections, will be held in Vancouver the week of May 23rd, opening on Monday morning. One day's conference meetings will also be arranged for Victoria. The Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers' Conference will meet at the same time, probably the first two days of the week. Programme details are now under consideration and a preliminary outline of the same will be sent forward to every member, as soon as it is definitely agreed upon.

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### **NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

Will members kindly note the amended list of new publications, appearing on the inside back cover? This list, includes several special publications which are not mailed, to the entire membership, as scores of the latter would not be interested in the technical publications of the other Sections. Every member, however, is entitled to receive one copy of every publication, free of cost. Any members, who have not registered for the publications of all the Sections, will be sent any of these special publications on request. Might we add, that the poster, "The Gay Adventurers," is a rather attractive, coloured panel.

## WITH THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

(See also pages 36 and 43.)

### **Saskatchewan.**

The Speech from the Throne intimates that consolidation of the various child-caring acts of the Province will be proceeded with this year.

An Act respecting the Welfare of Children has been introduced to the Legislature just as we go to press.

Several amendments in the School Assessment Act have been introduced for the consideration of the present session.

The Theatres and Cinematographs Act is under Amendment also.

### **British Columbia.**

#### **MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES.**

On January 17th, notice was given in the Legislative Assembly of the appointment of a Select Committee of the House, to inquire into the operations of the Mothers' Pensions Act. The motion was moved by Mr. Hinchcliffe, seconded by Mr. Pooley, as follows:

Whereas the "Mothers' Pensions Act" as at present constituted and administered has certain undesirable effects upon citizens who may be potential beneficiaries under the said Act, and particularly in that it tends to discourage thrift, economy, and providence for the future:

And whereas, in the interests of the Province, this Legislature should make every effort to reduce to a minimum the aforesaid undesirable effects:

And whereas the extension on sound lines of the benefits of the said Act would be in the interest of the Province generally:

Therefore be it Resolved, That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to examine the provisions of the "Mothers' Pensions Act," and the regulations made thereunder, and to inquire generally into the administration thereof, and to report to this House its findings in regard thereto, and to recommend to this Legislature such action as to the said Committee may appear advisable, in order to secure the extension of the benefits of the "Mothers' Pensions Act," and the reduction to a minimum of its present undesirable effects; and that the Committee to be appointed hereunder have power to summon and examine witnesses, and to call for the production of books, papers and records.

The Hon. Mr. Manson moved in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Oliver,—

That all the words of the preamble of the said Resolution, and the first three words of the Resolution, and the words "in order to secure the extension of the benefits of the 'Mothers' Pensions Act' and the reduction to a minimum of its present undesirable effects" be struck out.

The motion as thus amended was passed.

In view of the discussion on the Mothers' Allowance Acts in several of the Provinces, the British Columbia Report will be awaited with interest.

#### **Commission on Mental Disease.**

It was announced in the Speech from the Throne that the Commission on Mental Disease would report its findings, this session.

## THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU—UNITED STATES.

Miss Grace Abbott has just issued the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Children's Bureau. The first section of the Report deals entirely with the Maternity and Infancy measure and its operations to date. Extended reference is made to this, elsewhere in this issue.

The various undertakings and studies now under way in the Bureau, are all of general and many of especial interest to Canadian Child Welfare workers. In the latter group certainly, are the interesting demonstrations and studies, in process in the **Child Hygiene Section**.

(1) **Washington Rickets Study.** 1,439 children who had rickets during the winter and spring of 1922-23 have all been clinically examined, 926 having had roentgenographic examination also. The clinical findings are being correlated to the nutritional, dietary and hygienic conditions of the group.

(3) **New Haven Rickets Study.** For 3 years a demonstration in the control of rickets has been in process. An intensive follow up has been carried on, of all babies born in the area in the first twenty-four months of the demonstration. The parents of these children have all been taught the value of sunlight, and cod liver oil, the special care of the child's feeding, sleep, etc. The progress of this group is being checked against a similar group from another district of the same city, whose parents have not received this instruction. A further comparative check is being made of the brothers and sisters of these babies, and other children under 5 years of age, born in the same area. The reports of the study are not yet available.

### **Posture Studies.**

Posture posters, pamphlets and films have been issued in the past year. In addition, an experiment was tried for a two year period in Chelsea, Mass. The children in one class-room were given special posture training, those in another grade, only the usual gymnastic classes. Periodic examination and records were made of both groups. After the two years' demonstration it was found that 87% of the "trained" group had improved their postures, in contrast to only 10% of those in the other group who had improved, one-half whose posture did not change, and one-third whose posture had grown worse. Further examination of the records is proceeding to establish the relation between certain health conditions and posture training or neglect.

**Crippled Children.** A study of the public provision for clinics, hospital, convalescent care, education and employment service for crippled children in the United States, is in process.

**Recreation.** The results of a field study of commercial and community recreation in 14 cities will be issued shortly.

**Child Labour.** Special studies have been made of child labour in the fruit and vegetable canneries, which should be of special interest to two of the Canadian provinces. "One of the principal means of ensuring an adequate basis for the enforcement of child labour laws is a good system for the issuance of employment certificates," writes Miss Abbott. This method might be employed more efficaciously in some areas of Canada.

A valuable investigation of children engaged in industrial work in their own homes in New Jersey has also been completed. This is a question on which Canadian social work has little real information, though

from time to time cases are mentioned in the largest cities of court officers, attendance officers, etc., running across the industrial employment of small children in their homes.

A study on vocational opportunities for minors is also nearing completion.

#### **Work of Mentally or Physically Handicapped Children.**

A most valuable preliminary study has been completed of 1,000 cases of employed minors, formerly enrolled in special classes in various cities. It was found that the majority, who could be classified as middle-grade morons, (though some were high-grade imbeciles and others only slightly sub-normal) went into work of an unskilled or semi-skilled type. "The study as a whole" the report states "would seem to indicate that there is a place for sub-normal boys and girls in industry. Of these sub-normal young people those in the lower grades had held their last jobs longer than those of higher mental level; this probably indicates that they were more willing to settle down at tasks that were monotonous and irksome to those of higher intelligence. The percentages of promotions however show that ability to progress increased with a higher intelligence quotient.

The Bureau hopes to make similar studies of the physically handicapped child in industry.

#### **Children in Employment**

Eight States and twenty-four Cities over 100,000 in population report increases in the number of children between 14 and 16 years of age entering regular employment for the first time. This is probably due the report suggests, to a "revival of business resulting in the employment of more children."

#### **Dependent Children.**

Not including the children assisted or supported by family-welfare societies the dependent children in the U.S.A. number some 350,000 to 375,000.

#### **Mothers' Allowances.**

A report on the administration of Mothers' Allowances to be issued shortly will be of especial interest as the Province of Manitoba (especially the City of Winnipeg) is one of the ten districts included in the survey.

#### **Standards of Child Placing Agencies.**

This report of the investigation of the organisation and methods, employed by ten agencies providing foster care for dependent children will be exceedingly helpful in Canada as well as in the United States, at the present time.

#### **Centralised Investigation of Institutional Intake.**

Miss Abbott's reference to this study might be made in most Canadian cities, today. "Studies recently made indicate that both parents of probably as many as two-thirds of the children whose care is assumed by the state or by a private agency are living. This raises the presumption that many of these removals may be unnecessary and points to the importance of adequate investigation before admission. A central bureau of investigation is intended not only to meet this need but also to make available to the community a conception of the whole problem of child dependency which it must meet." This study was made through the Cleveland Bureau to ascertain the conditions rendering the children dependent in the hope of discovering preventive suggestions and to reveal the means being employed to prevent dependency in a given community where the whole problem is known,

### **Delinquency.**

Contrary to general impressions an analysis of the annual reports of Juvenile Court and Census statistics would seem to indicate that juvenile delinquency has actually decreased. But the study also reveals "that the present condition of juvenile court statistics is unsatisfactory." Our own committee on delinquency dealing with this same matter would likely agree. An attempt to obtain uniform records seems to be contemporaneous on both sides of the boundary.

### **Crime Among Chicago Boys, 17-20 Years of Age.**

A study of 850 boys of these ages dealt with by the Municipal Court is in process.

### **Domestic Relation Courts.**

A report on "The Child, The Family, and the Court," is in preparation.

### **Prisoners' Families.**

At the request of the Governor of the State, the Bureau is making a study of the conditions of prisoners' families in the State of Kentucky. Nearly one-third of the inmates of the State penal institutions have children under 16 years of age.

Other sections of this instructive report deal with State and County child welfare activities, State legislation, and publications issued by the Bureau during 1926.

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## **TOXOID IMMUNIZATION.**

Toxoid as a means of preventing Diphtheria is one hundred per cent safe. Nobody wants his child to contract diphtheria. Nobody would willingly refuse a simple means of infallible protection. Yet even among well-informed parents we find certain hesitation about having the pre-school youngsters immunized with toxoid. It is all right, they say to you, provided you get good virus. The answer is that the toxoid produced today by Connaught Laboratories is as harmless as it is efficient.

One out of every eleven of the 13,696 cases of diphtheria in Buffalo during the last eleven years died, and the majority of those who died were under school-age. Every year thousands of children are being vaccinated against diphtheria, and the effect of this excellent measure is being reflected in the lowered death rate from diphtheria which is evident in localities where much work has been done along these lines. This result in the control of a dread disease of early childhood is all the more gratifying in that immunization which means protection against diphtheria is accomplished with no local or general reactions in the vaccinated children. Very young children have no reactions whatever from toxoid.

The best time to vaccinate against diphtheria is any time after the third month during the first year. This is the time when the child requires the protection most. Heaviest mortality rates from diphtheria are in children below the school age, and it is safe to say that the immunization of one child before six years of age will equal the immunization of five school children in effect of the diphtheria death rate. It is extremely important that means be taken to reach this very important group of children. (Editorial, Public Health Journal, Toronto, December, 1926.)

## Health Items

### CANADA'S FIRST SOLARIUM.

The Queen Alexandra Solarium for Crippled Children, on the Malahat Beach, Vancouver Island, just near Cobble Hill, will soon be ready for occupancy. With it, Canada will open her first Solarium.

The movement to establish the Solarium began in the Spring of 1925 as an outcome of the activities of the Women's Institute Hospital Association for Crippled Children. The Women's Institute, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, practically every organization of men and women in the Province, as well as private individuals, have given the Solarium their generous support and help.

A small committee was formed and the public was first appealed to for funds in March of that year.

It is on the shore of the Saanich Inlet, facing east and the rising of the summer sun over the distant peak of Mount Baker. It is sheltered from the north winds by a hilly ridge of land and from the prevailing southwest wind by the Malahat Mountain. The approach to the beach is easy for children with crutches, and the beach itself is gradually shelving and quite safe for bathing.

The building, although constructed as economically as possible, is very attractive in appearance. It is of frame construction, plastered inside and stuccoed without. In the design, advantage has been taken of the most modern constructional ideas and of the experience gained at other similar institutions abroad.

The intention of the directors is to open the Solarium for the reception of a few children as soon as possible, and to fill rapidly all the available beds; but it is unlikely that this can be done for a couple of months. Meanwhile every effort is being made to push on the work.

From the first, criticism has been levelled at the promoters of the Solarium on the ground that there are not enough cripples in British Columbia to warrant the founding of such an institution. Statistics have been obtained, from medical men and others throughout the Province, and the result proves conclusively that there is a very large number of such children totally unprovided with treatment such as the Solarium will give. There is a waiting list at present which will at once fill the first building.

Any crippled child suitable for treatment will be admitted to the Solarium whether the parents can afford to pay or not. The minimum cost of each child is estimated at \$6 a week, and in cases where parents cannot afford this sum they will be asked to pay what they can, and the balance must be obtained from other sources, as the Queen Alexandra Solarium has no endowment fund at this time.

The ages at which children will be admitted are twelve or under for boys, and fourteen or under for girls. The only stipulations are that they shall not be suffering from any infectious disease (tuberculosis of the joints or bones is not infectious) and that they shall not definitely be feeble-minded.

A daily grant per child, under the British Columbia Hospitals Act, has been approved by the Government, and other municipal grants may also be received. Until an endowment fund is available most of the overhead expenses, including the salaries of the staff, will have to be met by public subscriptions.

If nothing unforeseen occurs the funds in hand will nearly cover the cost of the completion of the first building, which will accommodate between thirty and forty children and the necessary staff.

(Courtesy of the Victoria Colonist.)

# MATERNAL MORTALITY, CANADA, 1921-25.

(Supplied through the Courtesy of the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

PROVINCES	Total No. of Maternal Deaths in 1921 in Childbirth	Total No. of Maternal Deaths in 1922 in Childbirth	Total No. of Maternal Deaths in 1923 in Childbirth	Total No. of Maternal Deaths in 1924 in Childbirth	Total No. of Maternal Deaths in 1925 in Childbirth	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1921	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1922	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1923	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1924	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1925
Alberta .....	111	111	85	91	86	6.7	6.9	5.6	6.2	5.8
British Columbia .....	51	63	63	69	60	4.8	6.2	6.3	6.8	5.8
Manitoba .....	81	99	76	86	95	4.4	5.6	4.6	5.6	6.4
New Brunswick .....	47	59	49	49	51	4.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.7
Nova Scotia .....	56	70	84	78	62	4.3	5.5	7.2	6.6	5.4
Ontario .....	387	370	369	418	388	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.5
Prince Edward Island .....	7	8	5	9	14	3.2	3.7	2.5	4.8	8.4
Saskatchewan .....	128	127	118	145	117	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.7	5.7
Canada (Reg. Area) .....	868	907	849	945	873	5.1	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.6
Quebec .....	338	341	326	325		3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	
Canada .....	1,206	1,248	1,175	1,270		4.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	

(Supplied through the Courtesy of the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

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# INFANT MORTALITY, CANADA, 1921-25.

(Supplied through the Courtesy of the Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.)

PROVINCES	Deaths under one year 1921	Deaths under one year 1922	Deaths under one year 1923	Deaths under one year 1924	Deaths under one year 1925	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1921	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1922	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1923	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1924	Rate per 1,000 Living Births 1925
Alberta .....	1,391	1,475	1,418	1,227	1,125	84.0	91.3	94.2	84.1	75.4
British Columbia .....	602	692	668	574	569	56.5	68.1	66.8	56.7	55.0
Manitoba .....	1,533	1,669	1,411	1,173	1,184	83.0	94.4	85.7	75.9	79.6
New Brunswick .....	1,299	1,194	1,135	1,098	1,096	113.3	103.3	106.0	102.5	100.1
Nova Scotia .....	1,311	1,239	1,139	1,118	887	100.7	97.6	97.5	94.7	77.8
Ontario .....	6,763	5,921	5,950	5,418	5,530	91.2	82.9	84.9	75.8	78.9
Prince Edward Island .....	180	153	176	133	116	83.5	70.8	89.0	71.6	69.3
Saskatchewan .....	1,814	1,913	1,925	1,634	1,662	80.6	85.6	91.9	75.9	80.8
Canada (Reg. Area) .....	14,893	14,256	13,822	12,375	12,169	88.1	86.8	88.1	78.5	78.6
Quebec .....	11,387	11,297	11,011	10,334		128.0	127.8	131.7	118.9	
Canada .....	26,280	25,553	24,833	22,709		102.0	101.2	103.3	92.9	

## 1926—PRELIMINARY VITAL STATISTICS—CANADA.

Preliminary Report on the Vital Statistics of Canada issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the nine Provinces of Canada, for March, April, May, June, 1926.

Since January 1st of the present year Quebec Province has joined in the scheme of National Vital Statistics so that now the Bureau of Statistics for its Monthly Reports will cover all the Provinces. To obtain a comparison for the Registration Area as constituted previous to January, 1926, the figures for Quebec should be deducted.

### Births by Provinces in March, April, May, June, 1926

(Exclusive of Stillbirths.)

Provinces, 1926	March	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island .....	127	100	81	82
Nova Scotia .....	948	935	930	889
New Brunswick .....	1,014	973	930	873
Quebec .....	7,671	7,634	7,207	6,751
Ontario .....	5,975	5,860	6,124	5,682
Manitoba .....	1,315	1,272	1,249	1,178
Saskatchewan .....	1,771	1,721	1,629	1,573
Alberta .....	1,150	1,166	1,223	1,110
British Columbia .....	905	822	768	751
Total .....	20,876	20,483	20,141	18,889

### Equivalent Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

Provinces, 1926	March	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island .....	17.2	14.0	11.0	11.5
Nova Scotia .....	20.7	21.1	20.3	20.0
New Brunswick .....	29.3	29.1	26.9	26.1
Quebec .....	35.3	36.3	33.1	32.1
Ontario .....	22.4	22.7	22.9	22.0
Manitoba .....	23.3	23.3	22.1	21.6
Saskatchewan .....	24.5	24.6	22.6	22.5
Alberta .....	20.3	21.3	21.6	20.2
British Columbia .....	18.8	17.6	15.9	16.1
Total .....	25.9	26.3	25.0	24.2

### Mortality of Children Under One Year of Age.

Provinces, 1926	March	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island .....	8	19	11	5
Nova Scotia .....	67	87	88	70
New Brunswick .....	109	120	101	80
Quebec .....	1,082	1,152	1,060	849
Ontario .....	506	528	500	410
Manitoba .....	122	144	105	69
Saskatchewan .....	158	162	146	95
Alberta .....	100	106	87	91
British Columbia .....	46	45	54	46
Total .....	2,198	2,363	2,152	1,715

### Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Living Births.

Provinces, 1926	March	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island .....	63.0	190.0	135.8	61.0
Nova Scotia .....	70.7	93.0	94.6	78.7
New Brunswick .....	107.5	123.3	108.6	91.6
Quebec .....	141.1	150.9	147.1	125.8
Ontario .....	84.7	90.1	81.6	72.2
Manitoba .....	92.8	113.2	84.1	58.6
Saskatchewan .....	89.2	94.1	89.6	60.4
Alberta .....	87.0	90.9	71.1	82.0
British Columbia .....	50.8	54.7	70.3	61.3
Total .....	105.3	115.4	106.8	90.8

### Maternal Mortality.

Provinces	March	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island .....	—	—	—	1
Nova Scotia .....	7	3	1	5
New Brunswick .....	8	11	5	6
Quebec .....	49	37	45	32
Ontario .....	40	43	34	19
Manitoba .....	7	10	3	7
Saskatchewan .....	11	13	11	9
Alberta .....	10	8	8	7
British Columbia .....	7	10	6	5
Total .....	139	135	113	91

### Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Living Births.

Provinces	March	April	May	June
Prince Edward Island .....	—	—	—	12.2
Nova Scotia .....	7.4	3.2	1.1	5.6
New Brunswick .....	7.9	11.3	5.4	6.9
Quebec .....	6.4	4.8	6.2	4.7
Ontario .....	6.7	7.3	5.6	3.3
Manitoba .....	5.3	7.9	2.4	5.9
Alberta .....	8.7	6.9	6.5	6.3
Saskatchewan .....	6.2	7.6	6.8	5.7
British Columbia .....	7.7	12.2	7.8	6.7
Total .....	6.7	6.6	5.6	4.8

### CANADA'S HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.

The Dominion Department of Health has issued a concise bulletin, based on a hospital census, taken in 1925. The bulletin is accompanied by an excellent map. From the bulletin of the Natural Resources Branch we quote the following summary of the information so admirably compiled under Dr. Amyot's direction.

There are 676 hospitals in Canada, not including those for mental patients or sanitariums for tuberculosis patients. Of these 388 are public hospitals, 259 private, and 29 Red Cross. As might be expected the public hospitals are by far the largest units. They average a little over 66 beds per hospital; private hospitals average  $8\frac{1}{2}$  beds each, and Red Cross

hospitals, 5 beds each. Grouping all hospitals together the following table shows the number of hospitals and number of beds in each province:—

Province	Hospitals	Beds
Nova Scotia .....	29	1,313
New Brunswick .....	20	933
Prince Edward Island .....	3	185
Quebec .....	48	4,012
Ontario .....	176	9,955
Manitoba .....	46	2,872
Saskatchewan .....	115	2,247
Alberta .....	132	2,871
British Columbia .....	101	3,587
Yukon .....	3	72
Northwest Territories .....	3	29
Totals.....	676	28,076

The report contains a map of Canada showing where each hospital is located and it is interesting to note how far these agencies of healing penetrate into our great hinterland. Of equal interest as showing how rapidly the work is growing is a note on the back page to the effect that thirteen hospitals have been opened in 1926 which are not included in the body of the report. These comprise the Presbyterian Church hospitals at South Porcupine, Ontario, and McMurray, Alberta; the United Church Hospital at Ericksdale, Manitoba; the Roman Catholic Hospital at Vilna, Alberta; a private hospital at Campbell River, British Columbia; and the Church of England Hospital at Aklavik, Northwest Territories. The following seven Red Cross outpost hospitals at the points indicated complete this list, Hudson, Kirkland Lake, and Red Lake, Ontario; Bracken and Wood Mountain, Saskatchewan; and Beaver Lodge and Killam, Alberta.

### MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE WORK OF THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

(Latest Annual Compilation, 1925).

Prenatal care was given 12,852 cases; of these, 11,219 were cared for in their homes at the time of confinement, and for a period of ten days following, nursing care was given both mother and babe. Of this number of cases, 1,162 were entirely free, a large proportion of the remaining number being part paid.

Prenatal visits numbered 33,205, an average of 2½ visits to each case. Earlier reporting of pregnancy would afford the opportunity of paying more of these visits, some of the cases not reporting at all until time of confinement; during 1925, we had 1,633 such cases, when our nurses were called in to care for emergency confinement cases not previously booked. No fee is ever charged for prenatal visits.

Following nursing care given the mother and babe, postnatal welfare visits numbering 19,889 were paid the mother, as well as infant welfare visits to the baby until the latter is one month or six weeks old. These visits

*Miss De Boyes*

as far as possible are paid once a week, no fee being charged. If there is another official or voluntary child welfare organization in the community, all cases are then referred to this agency for further care. Where there is no such agency operating, babies are supervised either through home visiting or by means of the establishment of **Well Baby Clinics** or **Mothers' Conferences** to which mothers bring their babies for health examinations and advice regarding the hygiene of living. In forty-seven (47) of our districts throughout Canada, Victorian Order Nurses have organized Well Baby Clinics or Mothers' Conferences which are held weekly. In the twenty (20) Well Baby Clinics local physicians are in attendance, while the remaining twenty-seven (27) Mothers' Conferences are conducted entirely by the Nurses, who refer all cases needing medical advice or treatment to their own family physician. The number of such clinics and conferences held during the year amounted to 2,328, while the total attendance of babies was 32,641.

The total number of infant welfare visits paid by Victorian Order Nurses to babies in their homes was 57,985.

Mothers' Conferences or Well Baby Clinics held, numbered 2,328, the total attendance of babies being 32,641.

In connection with the confinement service, it is interesting to compare the relative proportion of maternal care given by the Victorian Order with that supplied by the hospitals of Canada. According to a recent publication of the Federal Department of Health, all the hospitals of Canada including public, private and Red Cross outposts report 36,634 births and a capacity of 5,079 maternity beds for the year 1925. As compared with this report, in the sixty-two (62) districts of the Victorian Order throughout Canada, the record of confinements is 11,219, very nearly one-third of the total number of births occurring in all the hospitals of Canada.

When it is realized that prenatal as well as postnatal and infant welfare care is given all cases visited by the Victorian Order and that this welfare service, particularly the prenatal service is also offered cases going to hospitals, some conception may be obtained of the manner in which the Victorian Order wherever organized, complements, without overlapping, other health services. Our nurses are always available to assist in the conduct of clinics, either prenatal or child welfare, when these services are being offered the community by other health and welfare agencies. In every possible way an effort is being made to co-operate with and to assist in strengthening the efforts of all organizations, whether official or voluntary, in their efforts to build up the health of the community. (Supplied through the courtesy of the Victorian Order of Nurses.)

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## MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly 1,000,000 babies and preschool children and approximately 180,000 expectant mothers were reached during the fiscal year 1926 by the national programme for the betterment of maternal and infant health carried on by 43 States in cooperation with the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. The exact numbers are 944,220 children and 179,464 mothers.

This summarizes the past year's work under the Maternity and Infancy Act, through which Federal aid is granted to the States for the purpose of improving the health of mothers and babies throughout the United States. The Act was passed in 1921 with provisions for appropriations for a five-year period. A bill providing for a two-year extension of that period passed the United States House last spring and comes before the Senate at its present session.

Forty-three States and Hawaii have accepted the Act, the Children's Bureau reports, and are now cooperating in the programme. Of the total 2,826 counties in these 43 States, 2,313 counties have been reached by the maternity and infancy programme.

Outstanding accomplishments during the past year include the holding of 20,155 prenatal and child health conferences, at which 10,554 mothers and 159,244 children received examinations by physicians. Nurses held 6,407 conferences at which 7,460 mothers and 31,880 children were advised and helped; and 283 permanent new health centers were established. Figures are not yet available as to the number of home visits made by nurses, or the numbers of mothers reached through classes, correspondence courses and other methods.

In summarizing the work of administering the Act by the Children's Bureau, Grace Abbott, Chief of the Bureau, made the following statement:

"In its administration of the act the Children's Bureau has endeavoured to live up to its spirit as expressed in Section 14, which says its intent is 'to secure to the various States control of the administration of this act within their respective States.' The Federal overhead has been kept at a minimum; only 9 persons (3 physicians, 3 nurses, and 3 clerks) have been regularly employed in the maternity and infant-hygiene division.

"The statistical division of the bureau has continued to assemble and interpret the available information on infant and maternal mortality in foreign nations as well as the United States. Six foreign countries have a lower infant mortality than the United States, according to the rates for 17 countries available for 1923. Foreign statistics for later years are not complete, but the trend of infant mortality in the United States has shown a marked improvement. The provisional rate of 72 announced for the United States birth-registration area for 1925 indicates that the reduction made in 1924 has been maintained.

"The loss of mothers from causes connected with child bearing is greater in the United States than in any of the countries of Europe, upon the face of the maternal mortality rates assembled. Continued effort to safeguard American mothers is vitally necessary."

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#### **EXPANSION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN CANADA.**

One of the most potent agencies in the whole child welfare programme is the public health nurse. Any extension of her beneficent services cannot but be accompanied by the improvement of health and related social conditions, which bear strongly on the care and protection of child life. The report (1926) of the Public Health Section of the Canadian Nurses' Association on progress in this field (1925-26) is therefore of particular interest to that section of the public interested in child welfare.

No less than 1,168 public health nurses are now employed in the nine provinces of Canada—a not inconsiderable army of alert crusaders on behalf of improved health standards, and conditions surrounding child life.

In **Prince Edward Island**, there are no public health nursing services of a public nature—either provincial or municipal—and but one private agency, the Red Cross Society, whose two public health nurses carry on the entire programme in the 478 schools in the province. Though no public health work was done prior to 1922, every school has now had at least one inspection and others, many more. Lectures on public health are given in the Normal School, which are of great value to the teachers going out into the various school districts. No more creditable achievement has been recorded in Canadian Social work in the last five years than the progress in public health in “the Island” due to the efforts of the splendid nurses, who have had the responsibility of the Red Cross programme there.

#### **Nova Scotia.**

Nova Scotia numbers eighteen nurses, employed by public agencies (that is provincial or municipal departments of health or education) and forty-five employed by private agencies working in the public health field (Victorian Order of Nurses, Red Cross, S.C.R., Insurance Companies, Hospital Social Service Departments). The Provincial Normal School now has a public health nurse on its staff while the Dept. of Indian Affairs has engaged a nurse to work in this Province. A Health Educational Car was projected for the Better Farming Train which visited all parts of the Province during the summer. A course in nursing leading to the B.Ss.N. degree has been inaugurated by St. Francis Xavier College, in conjunction with St. Matthias' Hospital.

#### **New Brunswick.**

Eight public health nurses are employed by public, twenty-five by private agencies at the present time. Diphtheria and scarlet fever immunization have been carried on at the St. John Health Centre with considerable success. Increased attendance at the prenatal and preschool clinics has shown results in a decreased infant mortality rate. A tuberculosis survey revealed a very early age of infection among New Brunswick children. Extensive plans are now well under way in connection with a campaign against tuberculosis.

#### **Quebec.**

Fifty-six nurses employed by public, and two hundred and three by private agencies makes up the Quebec roll-call. The plans of the Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, and the Child Welfare Association of Montreal, the reorganization of districts by the Victorian Order, the extension of diphtheria immunization work, the creation of seventeen provincial and tuberculosis centres, and the development of county health work all make the outlook in public health nursing especially bright in Quebec. The training of French speaking nurses in Public Health at the new School of Public Health Nursing in the University of Montreal will doubtless have considerable effect on the expansion of public health ser-

vices throughout the Province. The extension lectures provided by the McGill School of Public Health Nursing have rendered a splendid service in this field.

#### **Ontario.**

Ontario is the banner province in public health nursing, over forty per cent of the public health nurses employed in Canada being found within that province. Ontario's public agencies employ 297 of these, private agencies 200, and other organizations 20. The Ontario reports indicate a well distributed network of public health services throughout the Province, extending into the outpost districts, and into far-spread pioneer school sections. The demand for well qualified nurses still exceeds the supply. Co-operation in Toronto, between the training hospitals and the University Department of Public Health Nursing has resulted in a plan whereby all hospital students are at present enrolled with the University extension department for a month's training in public health, and assigned during that time for practical experience with city organizations.

#### **Manitoba.**

Manitoba public agencies employ 59 nurses, while 36 are engaged in the public health activities of private agencies. A nurse instructress is now engaged at the Manitoba Normal School. A recent development of long standing need was the assignment of special nurses for tuberculosis work outside permanent public health districts, a social service nurse for Ninette Sanitarium and a clinical nurse for duty at chest clinics outside Winnipeg and Ninette. A school health survey on tuberculosis, and another on goitre have been completed and special treatment clinics established. Diphtheria immunization is spreading throughout the Province.

#### **Saskatchewan.**

Thirty-eight nurses in the public agencies, and twenty-nine in the private agencies, make up Saskatchewan's creditable total. Diphtheria immunization has been widespread in this province also. Special work has been undertaken among Indian children, especially the establishment of Baby Clinics. One provincial nurse has been assigned entirely to work among the non-British settlements.

#### **Alberta.**

Thirty-seven nurses in the public agencies and thirteen in private agencies form Alberta's roster. The tale of public health nursing and of the work of the "Mobile Clinic" in the distant stretches of the Province tingle with the spirit of courage and adventure of this new country. Care of the sick, health inspection of schools, child welfare conferences, immunization are all included in the task of the Alberta public health nursing department. An interesting feature of the Provincial work this year was a "refresher" course held in conjunction with the University Hospital Out-Patient Department for the district staff. The extension of Health Centres features the present plans of the Alberta Department of Health.

#### **British Columbia.**

Eighty-one public health nurses are employed in this province though we have not been able to classify them as "privately" or "publicly" em-

ployed. British Columbia was one of the first provinces to embark on a comprehensive and energetic public health programme. In every department of the work, progress has been well maintained with resultant splendid achievements in its general health, but especially its child health records.

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## **Educational Items**

### **CARRYING EDUCATION TO THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT.**

#### **Ontario's "School on Wheels."**

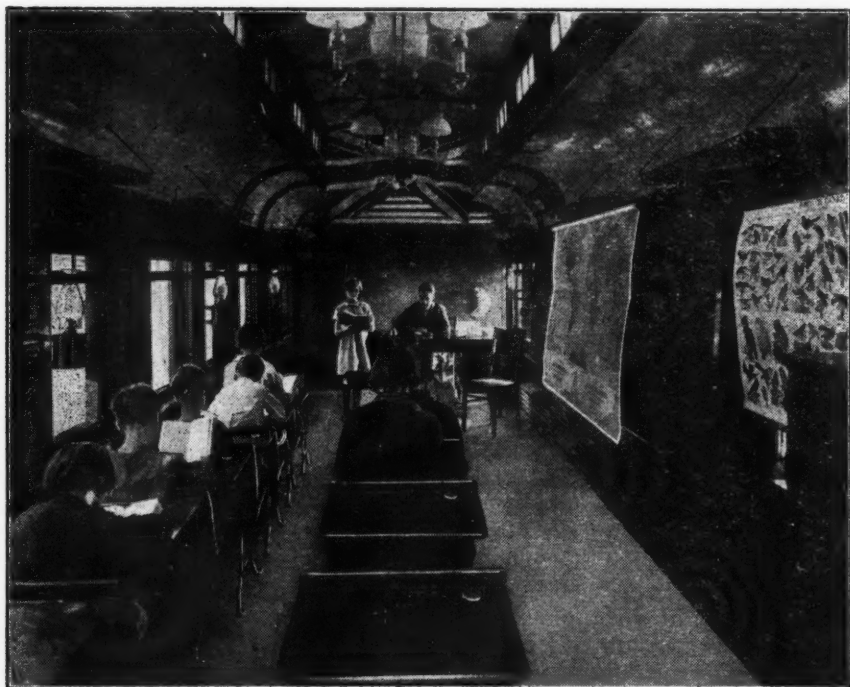
The Council has drawn attention on many occasions to the great need for special social responsibility and services towards the large groups of children in this new land, cut off by handicap or isolation from contact with our ordinary educational facilities.

Of the latter type of group, the Province of Ontario offers a fair example. The Province extends one thousand miles from east to west, one thousand miles from north to south. Five-sixths of this vast extent of territory is contained in New Ontario, opened up by the construction of the transcontinental lines, and the great mining areas. Its natural beauty and its wealth of game and fish have long been a magnet to the sportsman and trapper. Its wealth in gold, silver and nickel has now made it known the world over. It has, moreover, immense resources in its forests, from white pine to poplar. As long as pulp wood and timber and railway ties are in demand a steadily increasing industry in these products may be expected. Two systems of railways span this new north from east to west, over 700 miles as the crow flies and a great deal longer as the railway bends. The most northerly of the lines is about 600 miles away from the south-western extremity of the province. For hundreds of miles along these stretches of railway there are no cities, towns or villages—but there are people, plenty of them, men, women and children. The roadbed of a railway requires constant care and every five or six miles we may look for the little settlement of those who look after the roadbed, an essential public service. Their numbers may be increased by local hunters, trappers, bush-rangers cruising the forest, or jobbers getting out pulp wood or railway ties.

And so a problem has been created growing in seriousness with the increase in the numbers of families with children in these tiny settlements. They are not numerous enough to warrant the creation of a school section. Men are frequently shifted and families come and go. In time many of these small settlements will grow, especially where they are near good farming land—and there is plenty of that in New Ontario. Then school sections will be laid out and small rural schools will open. But in the meantime? The answer of the Ontario Minister of Education, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, is the school car. Under the Minister of Education and with the co-operation of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the scheme was worked out in detail and put last month into active operation under the supervision of Assistant Chief Inspector, Dr. J. B. MacDougall, whose more than twenty years' experience

as teacher, inspector, and normal school master, have given him an unrivalled knowledge of the educational needs and possibilities of the north land.

Two of these schools on wheels are now in operation, one on the Canadian Pacific Railway covering the line between the divisional points of Cartier and Chapleau and one on the Ruel subdivision of the Canadian National Railways between Capreol and Foleyet. One half of each car is fitted up as a schoolroom. There are a dozen desks of various sizes, a



blackboard, two book cases, one with books for children and one intended as a travelling library for adults; a globe, maps and even a school bell. Next to the schoolroom, is the teacher's bedroom and beyond that, the kitchen. Supplies of all kinds are brought in by the railway. Along each of these railway divisions there will be six or seven points of call for the school car. At some, it will remain three days, at others, six, depending largely on the number of pupils. Provision is not made for more than twelve pupils for it is intended that where more than this are gathered together a regular school section should be established, and a portable or permanent school provided.

All the points of call will be visited by the school car at least once a month. Between sessions, provision will be made to continue the instruction by printed directions in case of the older pupils who can read and write.

The schools are to be under the regular system of inspection, but

special oversight will be given to the educational and operative features of the movement, especially in its initial stages, in order that by wise adjustment they may be made to fill the largest possible place in the education of the youth of the isolated communities in their field of service and their training for efficient and responsible Canadian citizenship.

Needless to say, those for whose benefit the school cars have been provided have given them an enthusiastic welcome. Already, there are requests from adults, many of whom are French-Canadian or of foreign descent, for evening classes, especially for the teaching of English.

One has only to look at the map to see the vast extent of the territory covered by these railway systems, and the consequent possibilities of such a system if it could be extended. From Sault Ste. Marie straight north to Hearst on the C.N.R. is about 250 miles. Much of the land (every one has heard of the great Clay Belt), is capable of cultivation; and will in time attract more and more settlers. The first settlements will naturally be along the line of the railway. Were such a system as this to be found feasible on a large scale, it would be no small inducement to the incoming settler to know that where even three or four children were gathered together, within reach of the school car, some schooling would be provided. The people of Ontario, North and South, will watch with sympathetic interest, the progress of this novel enterprise. And it may not be too much to expect that beyond the boundaries of the Province, Ontario's experiment may be adapted to similar conditions of pioneer settlement. (Adapted from "The School," Nov., 1926.)

## Child Protection Items

### MANITOBA.

#### Winnipeg Children's Aid Society, 1926.

Mr. W. A. Weston, General Secretary, prefaces the comprehensive report of this admirable Winnipeg agency with a commentary, that is at once, distressing and yet hopeful—distressing in its reference to the increased need of child protection, hopeful in Mr. Weston's courageous insistence on more fundamental preventive work in this field.

"Our records show that there is a greater tendency on the part of the parents to abandon their sacred obligation to nurse, train and care for their offspring, desertion, non-support, gross parental neglect, domestic trouble, and immorality being among the causes that are contributing most heavily to the demands for service from your Society. This causes one to pause, for a moment, and to analyze our situation, and to ask ourselves whether we, as a Society, are doing all that we should to get at the causes that are responsible for this increased yearly volume of work that is thrust upon us by men and women who are endeavouring to throw upon the community the duties that they should rightfully be assuming. My answer to this is in the negative, as I fully realize that there is much more we should be doing in the way of preventive work, but until the community furnishes financial assistance, and thereby makes it possible for us to extend our field of operations, we can only continue to go on caring for this huge

human wreckage, but I would respectfully urge all our members and friends to give serious consideration to this phase of work, and endeavour to make it possible."

Some extent of the Society's work is revealed by the fact that for the last ten years, it has maintained constant supervision over an average daily number of 1,207 children. At the beginning of 1926, the Society had under its care in their own homes 547, in the shelter 55, in private boarding homes 110, and wards in foster homes, positions, etc., 492,—children to the number of 1,204. Cases arising during the year brought them in contact with 972 children (908 new cases and 64 wards removed from foster homes or positions) and 1,092 parents.

An interesting glimpse of the mosaic of Canadian life in the newer sections of this Dominion of ours is given by an analysis of the nationalities involved in these cases. The 908 children referred to the Society **represented 22 different nationalities:**—Central Europeans 25%, Canadian 21%, English 19%, Scotch 10%, Irish 5½%, French Canadian 7%, United States 4%, miscellaneous 8%.

Inability of parents to provide, domestic troubles, parental neglect, desertion, in the order named are responsible for two thirds of the cases requiring the Society's intervention. They are all symptomatic of that slow disintegration of family and home life which seems, inevitably, to accompany modern industrial urbanization. Illegitimacy, ill-treatment, and adultery account for almost twenty per cent of the cases. Of the 908 children's cases referred only 5 were orphans.

Practically 82% of the cases referred to the Society were dealt with, without removal of the children from their parents. For the last seven years the average of cases so adjusted by the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society has been 88%.

Of the 18% removed from their parents' care, for one reason or another, in the past year, satisfactory adjustment was ultimately made in 61% of the cases.

Under the new Child Welfare Act of Manitoba, judges may commit children **temporarily** to the care of the Society for indefinite periods. This provision has proved of considerable value in obtaining the rehabilitation of the negligent or delinquent parent. Up to August 1st, 1926, 181 children had been made temporary wards of the Society, of whom 152 have been discharged or made permanent wards—twenty-nine children are still temporary wards while their parents are "on probation."

The fallacy of homefinding or child placing by "mail order" is well borne out, by one section of the Winnipeg report, recording that of applications received for children, in the year just closed only about 25% could be approved on further inquiry.

Of increasing interest to many large centres where Children's Aid Societies exist is the continued successful operation of the Winnipeg Children's Bureau under the supervision of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Weston, his staff, and board are to be congratulated on the excellent administration and standards of the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society, whose work easily takes rank among the best, being done in Canada, at the present time.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

### Royal Commission on Care of the Feeble-minded.

The government of Nova Scotia, in November, appointed a Royal Commission to inquire thoroughly into all questions concerning the extent, nature and treatment of the problem of the feeble-minded in that province. The personnel of the Commission promises an adequate and careful consideration of the question. Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney General of Nova Scotia is Chairman. The Commission members include:—Dr. S. H. Prince, Professor of Sociology at King's College; J. W. McKay, K.C., Treasurer of Pictou County; Miss Mary Baxter, Children's Aid Society, Sydney; Dr. Geo. H. Murphy, Halifax, and Judge E. H. Blois, Director of Child Welfare for Nova Scotia, and Judge of the Juvenile Court, Halifax. (Judge Blois is also a member of the Executive of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare). The Commission will have the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene, in its inquiry.

The specific points of the inquiry are enumerated by Order-in-Council, as follows:—

- (1) The number of mentally deficient persons in the Province.
- (2) The conditions under which such persons are living.
- (3) The effect of such persons upon the general welfare of the Province.
- (4) Ways and means of dealing with mentally deficient persons in their own interests and that of the general public.
- (5) Any matter relating to the present care, custody, control and means of support of mentally deficient persons in the Province.

The Nova Scotia government is to be congratulated on its vision and determination in the splendidly constructive beginning it has made in attacking this problem, and on the further evidence of its sincerity and social attitude, in the choice of its Commissioners.

## CHILD PROTECTION IN SASKATCHEWAN.

(Supplied through the courtesy of F. J. Reynolds, Commissioner.)

The first step towards organising child protection work in Saskatchewan was taken in 1909, when the government invited Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, to visit the province and give social workers the benefit of his experience. As a result of Mr. Kelso's tour through the province, during the next few years children's aid societies were established at Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Indian Head, Humboldt, Kamsack, Moosomin, North Battleford, Qu'Appelle, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Weyburn, Yorkton, Melville and Carlyle. Only three of these societies now survive, however, chiefly for the reason that neglected children were not at the other places sufficiently numerous to warrant the maintenance of shelters or to keep up the interest in a society. Nor was the function of the Children's Aid Society in the preventive field as clearly perceived or defined as today. At Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, shelters were provided by the city councils and these are still being operated. The government as-

sisted in the erection by a vote of \$60,000.00 towards the cost of the buildings.

These children's aid societies form the nucleus of all child rescue work in this province. The Attorney General, at the time, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, always took a great interest in this work, and the government passed in the session of 1909 The Children's Protection Act, under which, with subsequent minor amendments, a vast amount of good work has been accomplished.

Mr. S. Spencer Page was the first Superintendent of Neglected Children, acting from 1909, until his death in 1916. He was succeeded by Miss Ethel MacLachlan who was shortly afterwards appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court. Mr. Thomas Mutrie administered the office for a short time until April, 1918, when Mr. F. J. Reynolds took charge. In May, 1922, the Bureau of Child Protection was created, charged with the administration of the Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act, the Mothers' Allowances Act and the Adoption Act. Mr. Reynolds, under the new Act became Commissioner of Child Protection, a position which he still holds.

#### **Saskatchewan Children's Protection Clauses.**

The system established in Saskatchewan approximates the Children's Protection Acts in force in several other Provinces. Whenever a case of neglect, ill usage, destitution or delinquency is brought to light, the matter is thoroughly investigated, and if the circumstances warrant any action being taken the case is heard before a judge specially appointed to hear such cases. No hearing takes place without the parents or relatives being given a chance to appear. If, in the opinion of the judge, the child comes under any of the provisions making a child "neglected" within the meaning of the Act, he or she is committed to a society or to the superintendent, who co-operate in finding a suitable foster home, in which the child may have a chance to grow into a good and useful citizen. It may be explained that, under the Act, the superintendent is constituted a Children's Aid Society with special jurisdiction over all parts of the province not covered within the corporate limits of the cities, in which and where Children's Aid Societies are incorporated and all children committed not within these city limits are committed to the superintendent and become governmental wards.

In the opinion of Mr. Reynolds "Children's Aid Societies should confine their work to what the name implies—to aid and assist children requiring special care and leave such work as child-placing, supervising in foster-homes and supervising children where cash allowances are given, to a state-wide unit and a public organisation. Children's Aid Societies should devote no inconsiderable time and attention to the work of keeping children in their own family homes, if necessary under supervision, and stop the overflow into institutions, for when a child is placed in an institution it becomes dependent upon public generosity. In many cases this expense should be borne by parents and relations. For fifteen years the groups of child-caring agencies of different kinds have been moving towards each other instead of increasing the distance between themselves as all have come to realize that in order to have a well rounded out pro-

gramme of child caring there must be co-ordination, and there must be no overlapping, waste of effort and therefore waste of funds."

#### **Placement and Maintenance.**

In Saskatchewan, the foster home inspectors who are on the provincial staff, after the children are placed in foster homes, make regular and systematic inspection of children so placed and report on the home conditions. The written agreements under which they are placed provide that they may be removed if the home conditions become unsatisfactory to the superintendent. The interposition of the superintendent as a third party, standing between the blood parent and those who accept the care of the child, protects the latter in two ways. It entirely prevents those who are caring for the child from interference by the blood parent, who has been proved in open court to have failed in his duty, although in many cases that failure is due to no fault of his own. The superintendent remains the real guardian of the child. If the home where one of these children is placed is broken up, by ill health, death or financial ruin, the child need not be a burden on those no longer able adequately to support it, for as the guardianship of the child is still with the superintendent, it is only necessary for the facts to be made known and the child is again returned to his care. From the point of view of the child's interests also this is better, for it has thus a permanent protector, whatever misfortune may occur in the foster home.

In addition to the three Shelters, other accommodation is utilized for children in the temporary care of the Bureau, namely the Baby's Welfare, Regina; St. Hubert's Mission, Whitewood; Orphan Home, Prince Albert; Sacred Heart Institution, Yorkton, and several selected family boarding homes. The government pays at the rate of \$4.55 per week per child to these institutions or homes for the maintenance of any children placed therein. An attempt is always made to collect a portion of this amount from the municipality from which the child came.

At the end of 1925, 2,028 children were under supervision, of whom 1,909 had been placed in foster homes, or returned to their parents under supervision. The remaining 119 were in the Shelters, orphanages, correctional institutions or in the home for defectives, or the tuberculosis sanatorium. One hundred and nine children were committed as wards during 1926, of whom 67 were placed in foster homes, 3 died and 39 are awaiting placement, together with two available and not placed in 1925. Altogether at the present time, only 41 children, ranging from 3 months to 10 years of age, are available for foster home placement or adoption.

#### **Adoption.**

Since the enactment of the Adoption Act in 1921-22, 490 children have been adopted, nearly all of whom had been previously placed in the adopting homes, under preliminary foster home agreements.

#### **The Juvenile Court.**

The Bureau of Child Protection also administers the legislation affecting Juvenile Delinquents passed in 1917. Provision is made in the Saskatchewan Act to the effect that magistrates may be appointed judges of

the Juvenile Court by Order-in-Council in any city, town, village, rural municipality or district to which they are appointed. Provision is also made that any Justice of the Peace may on the written request of the Attorney General or the Commissioner of Child Protection Act as a Juvenile Court Judge in any specified case. Judge Ethel MacLachlan is the only full-time Juvenile Court judge, appointed in the Province up to the present. As she is also a Justice of the Peace, she may hear cases in any part of the Province, on the request of the Commissioner. In her own judicial district Judge MacLachlan hears all juvenile cases. She does not take cases in Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Weyburn, whose police magistrates also act as Judges of the Juvenile Court for their territory. Elsewhere, throughout the Province, she travels extensively, particularly in the rural districts, taking special cases, under the above noted provisions of the Act.

The Province established a Detention Home for Boys at Wolseley in 1915, later moving it near Regina. Here boys are committed under an indeterminate sentence, which seems to be proving fairly successful. Whenever the boy's behaviour warrants the trial, he is returned to his own home, or a good foster home, if the former is unsuitable. Mr. Reynolds reports that very few boys, to date, have had to be returned to the Detention Home.

At present there is no home for delinquent girls in the province. Protestant girls committed are sent to the Social Service Home at Calgary, while Roman Catholic girls are sent to the convents of the Good Shepherd at Edmonton or Winnipeg. The Woman's Industrial Home at Winnipeg, under the Salvation Army, is also used in a few cases.

### **Mothers' Allowances.**

The Saskatchewan Mothers' Allowances Act is also administered by the Bureau. At the present time 1,119 widows with 3,917 children under sixteen years of age are drawing allowances amounting to over \$25,000 per month. The administration of the Act, under the same direction as the other branches of provincial child protection work has eliminated much overlapping, and also "underlapping" in cases, where services other than the allowance might be necessary for the child's care and protection.

The allowance is paid to the mother of a child or children under 16 years of age, who is a widow, or whose husband is confined to gaol or penitentiary, or is permanently incapacitated; or, to a widow or unmarried woman who has resident with her one or more full orphans. Beneficiaries must have resided two years in Canada, and one year continuously in the Province. Canadian citizenship is not required.

### **Blind and Deaf Children.**

In addition to caring for neglected, dependent and delinquent children, the bureau takes charge of the deaf and the blind. The deaf, to the number of 48, are being educated at the School for the Deaf at Winnipeg, and a further 25 deaf children are being sent to a similar institution at Montreal. Of the blind, 21 Saskatchewan children are at the Ontario School for the Blind at Brantford, and 3 in Montreal. The Province meets the travelling and maintenance costs of such of these children as require this assistance.

## CHILD PROTECTION IN ALBERTA.

Any child who is neglected according to the definition given in the Neglected Children's Act, may be made a Ward of the Superintendent of Neglected Children. The expense of future maintenance, then, is charged against the Municipality from which the child comes, or, if from unorganized territory, against the Provincial Government. As soon as a child is made a Ward it is supposed to be placed in a foster home. After being examined mentally, physically, dentally, etc., it is placed in a foster home, if fit for placement. If not fit for placement it is kept in a boarding home until such time as it is fit for placement. All children of school age must be sent to school and if qualified for advanced education they are kept in school until they pass their teachers' examination, or are far enough advanced to take up a business course, nursing course, etc.

Dependent children not covered by the Mothers' Allowances Act in this Province come under the Neglected Children's Act and are provided for in the same way.

Since 1919, a Provincial system of Mothers' Allowances has been in force, administered by this Department. Widows, or wives of the incarcerated insane, with one or more children under 15 years of age in the case of boys, or 16, of girls, are eligible for the allowance. Residence must have been established in the Province for one year previous to the death, or commitment of the husband. Canadian citizenship is not required.

With regard to delinquent children, after a case is investigated, due consideration being given to the home conditions, attitude of parents, school work and social setting, the delinquent child is then handled as a case-work problem. The responsibility of handling the case rests upon the officer to whom the case is committed. The procedure is at first to adjust the boy in his present surroundings. If this is impossible he is tried in new surroundings. If this fails he is brought before the Court and may be placed on probation, suspended sentence, or sentenced to an indefinite period in the industrial School. In this connection let me state that our greatest problem is the border-line child, who is so easily led and so easily carried away with all the various impulses that the human mind is heir to. As a result of these groups it is regrettable that a large percentage of boys that we have to commit to the Reformatory ultimately end in the penitentiary, —not through any fault of theirs, but because they do not receive the custodial care that they should receive in their early youth until such time as they become settled in mind and in habits.

The care of Neglected, Dependent, and Delinquent children is under the direction of the Attorney General's Department. The care of Mentally Deficient children comes under the Department of Health. There is a Training School for Mental Defectives, but the capacity is limited and at present the institution is filled with the lower grades so that very little is done for the higher grades. A well qualified staff is engaged for this work, but as above stated, the accommodation is limited. When the case of a Mental Defective is brought to the attention of the Court, the Court decides whether or not the child is to be thus classified, and recommends whether it is to be committed to the custodial care of the Training School. (Supplied through the courtesy of K. C. McLeod, Supt. of Neglected and Dependent Children.)

### **The Toronto Children's Aid Society.**

The Toronto Children's Aid Society has concluded its year's work, with another enviable record—1,083 children in its care, exclusive of 133 non-ward children under its supervision, pending the expiry of the probationary two year period, and absolute adoption. Of these, 1,083 children in its care, only 52 are in the Shelter, 21 of whom are non-ward cases receiving temporary care. Six hundred and forty-two children are under supervision in free homes, 213 children, placed by other Children's Aid Societies (outside Toronto) in free homes, are also under supervision. One hundred and ten children are under supervision in boarding homes. The largest increase in admissions to care in the past year has been in the non-ward cases.

The Family Work Department has given services to no less than 1,101 families, involving 2,668 children, of whom only 80 were made wards. Knowing the thoroughness and efficiency of the Toronto C.A.S. organization, one realizes the tremendous contribution made to the adjustment of social derangement in the city of Toronto, by the Society, in the past year, if one ponders those figures. No child, whose safety to himself or to the community in any potentially undesirable circumstances was under question, could be left uncared for by the Society, with its well organized services. The commitment of only 80 children in a volume of 2,668—what a story of life's rough ways made easier, of straining family bonds, strengthened, of tottering homes steadied, of human despair revived, of hopes of little children kept with their kith and kin lies hidden in those three sets of figures. When the social factors involved in these cases are studied even further light is thrown upon the immensity of the responsibility resting upon the Society, and the delicate social diagnosis, and patient treatment that must be involved to reduce the number of commitments to this figure. Illegitimacy entered as a factor in 29% of all the cases handled. Separation of the parents was a factor in 27%, and, what might be called a related problem, desertion entered in 17%. Non-support featured 16% of the total cases with moral neglect entering 14%. Other factors such as delinquency or drunkenness, feeble-mindedness and various other forces, entered in much smaller proportion, as contributing units in the balance of the cases. Some measurement of the patient thorough work being accomplished in this division of the Society's work and its co-operation with other agencies is revealed in the small number of wards committed in what are admittedly, the most difficult cases to adjust, compared with the large volume of cases reported of this type. For instance, though illegitimacy occurred as a factor in 323 cases, only 27 such cases were made wards. Where desertion was a factor in 185 cases only 17 wards were made from this group. Where physical or moral neglect were factors in 230 cases, 25 children involved in this group of causes, are found among the wards. It is obvious that socially and financially, the citizens and municipality of Toronto owe a tremendous debt to the Society for its services in the "home saving" as well as the child-saving field.

The tremendous expansion, both in volume and variety of services offered, which follow the development of boarding home facilities, by the Children's Aid Society is reflected in the increase of 111% in the year, in the number of children so cared for. The Director, Mr. Robert E. Mills summarizes the situation as follows:

"The provision of boarding home accommodation of a high order, by its adaptability has added immeasurably to the variety of cases for which effective services can be given. The tendency when only shelter and free home care were available was for the Society more or less consciously to avoid cases for whom neither of these types of care is suited. There are still many Societies in Ontario in whose admission policies the determining factor seems to be whether or not the child will be placeable in a free home. The development of the boarding home has increased greatly the range of usefulness of the organization, and the more recent beginnings of definite treatment of certain personality and conduct disorders has further added to the demands for admission especially from other agencies."

The addition of a graduate psychiatrist, and an arts graduate in psychology to the Child Placing Department has added to the variety of service the Society can offer in the field of child care at the present time.

Several descriptions of "sample" boarding-homes, on the Society's lists, and short summaries of cases, presenting special aspects of interest to the worker in this field conclude a report, that is one of the most helpful annual statements on child care, issued by any Canadian agency. Canada has few children's agencies that equal the standards and administration of the Toronto Children's Aid Society, and none that surpass it.

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### **TORONTO EXPERIMENTS IN APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.**

A real experiment in the use of Psychiatry in preventing delinquency is at present in operation in connection with the work of the Big Brother and Big Sister Organizations and the Toronto Juvenile Court. Some time ago Judge Mott was able to secure the services of Dr. W. E. Blatz who, with Dr. Anderson of the Juvenile Court Staff, set up a system of examination, recommendation and follow-up that is at present being followed by these three organizations.

By a system of reporting back to the examining Psychiatrist the result of treatment recommended by him, and recording the success or failure of such, very valuable practical results are being noted. All offenders appearing before the Judge (whom he deems requiring such examination) are held in custody for a short period while the Court Social Worker and Psychiatrist make the necessary examination and diagnosis. These cases are then handled by the Court Probation Officer or outside agencies, who are at all times free to come back and discuss the case with the examining Psychiatrist.

The service is also extended so that the preventive cases, or scholarship cases, of the Big Brother and Big Sister groups are afforded the same privilege. In addition, a weekly meeting of representatives of these groups, or others interested in these cases, is held at which free discussions from all angles of such cases takes place.

This means that the practical side of social work and the theoretical viewpoint of psychiatry are brought together to smooth out some of those differences, that are more imaginary than real, in the prevention and correction of delinquency tendencies.

This Clinic is open to all agencies or individuals wishing to make use of same. (F. Sharpe, General Secretary, Toronto Big Brother Movement.)

## ONTARIO.

### The Mothers' Allowance Controversy.

A year and a half ago, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare wrote into its Aims and Objectives, its hope of studying

"Methods of dealing with dependency and the social and personality results accruing therefrom."

In the minds of many of those supporting this resolution, was the thought of such an assessment of the result of the Mothers' Allowance legislation now in force for several years in the four western provinces, and in Ontario. Finances have not been sufficiently "buoyant" to have permitted such a study, but it is hoped that that within the year, arrangements may be concluded between the Council, and the Department of Social Work of one of the universities to render possible some initial work in this connection.

In British Columbia, a Committee of the House has been given the responsibility of examining the matter. In Ontario, a sharp attack on the administration of the law, and on certain members of the Commission has been launched by Mr. Bert Merson, a prominent member of the local Committee of the City of Toronto. Mr. Merson is an officer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and has served on our own Council. Mr. Merson charges unsympathetic administration by certain members of the Provincial Commission, especially in dealing with cases of women, deemed "unfit and improper persons" to have the care of their children. Mr. Merson suggests several amendments to the present legislation—the extension of the Act, to cover mothers with only one child (the Act now includes mothers with two or more children under 16 years of age); to provide for deserted mothers (the Act now extends aid only to cases deserted for five years, or to some cases deserted for three years, by Order-in-Council); the adjustment and payment of the allowance on the basis of a pension as under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and other minor changes.

Mr. Peter Bryce, Toronto, Chairman of the Commission since its inauguration and who has recently resigned, defends the administration as does Mrs. (Dr.) Adam Shortt, Ottawa, Vice-Chairman. They point to the excellent results, obtained under the Act, to the great number of beneficiaries (over 4,500 mothers and 14,500 children in whose behalf \$2,000,000 of public money is being expended annually), and the general satisfaction experienced in the administration of the Act, throughout the municipalities, as evidence that not lack of sympathy, but a necessarily high sense of responsibility to the taxpayers, as well as towards the widows and their children must call for conscientious discrimination and judgment in enforcement.

The Neighbourhood Workers' Association, the large family welfare organization of Toronto, while strongly upholding the Commission, has described its position and attitude as follows:

"The Neighbourhood Workers' Association is not opposed either to the raising of the amount of the pension or to including the mother with one child as recipient. It simply decided that the time was not ripe to press for these additions.

It is very important that changes of this kind involving additional large outlays should not outstrip public opinion. The Province and municipalities put up for the last fiscal year the sum of \$1,886,045. No money is spent to better purpose. There is a danger, however, if the increase is too rapid, of arousing public criticism which might have a very detrimental effect.

The scale of pensions is not sufficient for full maintenance, especially in the City of Toronto, where living expenses are so high, and we would gladly see them raised. It is obvious, however, before making a proposal of this kind, and before advocating the inclusion of the mother with one child, that there should be some survey as to the probable cost and the willingness of the Province to bear this cost. No one knows exactly how much money will be involved in these two changes. The sum would, however, run into hundreds of thousands. Some estimate that it possibly would almost double present expenditures. However, on this point no accurate figures are now available.

The Neighbourhood Workers' Association will strongly urge upon the Government, the following amendments of the act:

1. That the Mothers' Allowance Commission be granted discretionary power to give allowances to mothers with one child in cases where the mother is partly incapacitated and unable to earn a living for herself and child.

2. The association urges that an allowance be paid for the totally incapacitated father as well as for the children.

3. That in the case where a mother has two children, one of whom becomes sixteen and the family are thus rendered ineligible, the commission be given discretionary power to continue the allowance long enough to complete the older child's term at school, and not have to, as at present, cut the allowance off on the exact day the child reaches sixteen."

To those especially interested the recently issued statement of the United States Children's Bureau on "Public Aid to Mothers with Dependent Children" prepared by Miss Emma O. Lundberg, should prove helpful and informative. The essential principles of such legislation, Miss Lundberg summarizes as follows:

Although mothers' aid legislation must be drawn with due consideration of the conditions existing in each State or other division of government, and especially with regard to laws on related subjects, certain fundamental principles must be observed if such laws are to be effective child-welfare measures. These may be summarized as follows:

1. Application broad enough to permit aid whenever by such means a suitable home may be maintained.

2. Age limitation to conform with education and child labor laws.

3. Amount of aid to be based on the needs of each individual family, with due regard to other available resources.

4. Inquiry in each case to determine the home conditions and the assistance needed for the proper care of the children.

5. Continued oversight in order that the welfare of the children may be protected and the aid adjusted to meet changing conditions.

6. Provision of safeguards necessary to protect the public treasury against fraudulent or unwarranted claims and against burdens that should

be borne by other communities or by individuals legally responsible and able to furnish support.

7. Administration lodged in the public agency best fitted to carry out the provisions of the law as a constructive child-welfare measure.

8. Appropriation adequate to carry out the purpose of the law, with respect both to funds required for aid and to expenses of administration.

9. Some form of general oversight by the State combined with educational activities to develop high standards in the work of the local administrative agencies.

## CHILDREN'S BUREAU PROPOSAL

### Ottawa.

Arising out of the Canadian Conference on Child Welfare held in Ottawa, in September, 1925, a proposal was made, that the Canadian Council on Child Welfare should take responsibility for a careful examination of the possibilities of boarding-out, and home-finding in the Ottawa district. Mr. R. W. Hopper, Social Service Commissioner for the City of Ottawa, with the Secretary of the Child Welfare Council was empowered by the Council executive to go into the situation in relation to conditions in the city, and report thereon.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare received a progress report on the matter in October, 1926, and authorized the arrangement of a Special Conference of the child caring agencies of Ottawa, to be held in January, to deal solely with the question of child placing.

This Conference was held on January 20th and 21st, the ten Ottawa agencies in the field co-operating. The Conference opened with an outline of existing agencies and services in the city, which was given by Mr. Hopper. This was followed by reports from each of these agencies, in which their work, the numbers and types of children in their care, their immediate problems and recommendations were presented. The agencies so represented included: St. Patrick's Orphanage, Mr. J. P. Dunne; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Mr. Gustave Emond; Misericordia Hospital, Mr. C. A. Seguin; The Good Shepherd Convent, Mrs. H. McIninch; Protestant Infants' Home and Hospital, Mrs. Allen G. Mather; Ottawa Day Nursery, Mrs. Allen G. Mather; Protestant Orphans' Home, Mrs. Hugh B. Lewis; Salvation Army Children's Home, Adjutant Jaynes; Home for Friendless Women, Mrs. E. Taschereau; Children's Aid Society, Mr. John Reymond. These representatives (together with Col. D. T. Irwin, President of the Children's Aid Society, Mrs. Holden of the Day Nursery, Mrs. J. T. Shirriff of the Infants' Hospital, Miss Whitley of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, President, Mme. P. E. Marchand, Chairman of the French Section, Mr. R. W. Hopper and Miss Charlotte Whitton of the Special Committee, of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare), were constituted a Special Conference Committee to report the findings of the Conference, at the last session.

Through the courtesy of Toronto agencies working in the same field, the Ottawa group had the benefit of some of the most experienced members of their staffs. Mr. Robt. E. Mills, Director of the Toronto Children's

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Aid Society outlined the basis of co-operation in a community such as Ottawa; Miss J. Vera Moberley, Executive Secretary of the Toronto Infants' Home told of their experience in home finding for the hundreds of infant children in their care; Father Haley, Director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Toronto outlined their experience in family and children's work in recent years. Mrs. J. B. McGregor, at present engaged in special research work for the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and a worker of some years experience in child placing, spoke on the practical problems in the placement of the individual child.

The Conference was attended by representatives of all the Ottawa Agencies; by the Minister of Health, Hon. Dr. King; Dr. MacMurchy, Chief of the Child Welfare Branch, Federal Dept. of Health; Mayor Balharrie, of Ottawa; and Mrs. J. A. Stewart of Perth, Honourary Secretary of the Council. Miss Lorraine Shortt and Miss Charlotte Whitton acted as Secretaries of the Conference, and of the Special Committee.

During the Conference it was brought out that a child a day is being received into institutions in the City of Ottawa, and that the present child population in the various institutions exceeds five hundred. Continuous pressure is being exerted on several of the agencies to accept more children, which under the present system could only be done through increased institutional facilities. The Conference Committee was therefore faced with the responsibility of evolving some plan whereby proper care could be extended to a larger group of children, without increasing the present institutional facilities. This the Committee are seeking to do by the inauguration of an experiment, recommended in the following report which was unanimously endorsed by all the members of the Committee.

#### **Proposed Basis of Co-Operation on Child Care in Ottawa.**

1. The Conference unanimously recommend the creation for a twelve-month experimental period of a special co-operative Committee, from the ten agencies working in the field of the Child in Need of Special Care in this City.

2. This Committee will consist of one representative from each of the ten agencies participating in the Conference.

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. St. Patrick's Orphanage.   | 6. Ottawa Day Nursery.            |
| 2. St. Joseph's Orphanage.    | 7. Protestant Orphans' Home.      |
| 3. Misericordia Hospital.     | 8. Salvation Army Children's Home |
| 4. The Good Shepherd Convent. | 9. Home for Friendless Women.     |
| 5. Protestant Infants' Home.  | 10. Children's Aid Society.       |

#### **Name and Organization of Committee.**

3. This Committee for its duration shall be known as the Children's Bureau; and will be referred to as such in this report.

4. This Committee—the Children's Bureau—is to be created for an initial, experimental period of twelve months, only, at the expiration of which time, its continuance will be decided by the co-operating agencies.

5. The Committee, forming the Children's Bureau, will be restricted in membership entirely to representatives named by the co-operating agencies, together with Mr. R. W. Hopper, Social Service Commissioner of the City of Ottawa.

6. It is understood that the Canadian Council on Child Welfare will be prepared to assist the Bureau in any way, within its resources, during the course of the experiment.

#### **Functions.**

7. The Bureau will equip itself to investigate all applications made within the City of Ottawa for the care of children in any of the Institutions and agencies co-operating in the Bureau.

8. The Bureau will further be prepared to investigate applications for care of children in any of these ten institutions or agencies co-operating in the Bureau when these applications come from municipalities outside Ottawa.

9. The Bureau will prepare a summary of each investigation and submit it with the recommendations of the person working thereon to the Bureau for consideration and action.

(a) It is understood that this investigation and the recommendations will be made after discussion with the individual agency by the worker.

(b) In its discussion, meetings, etc., in reference to all such investigation recommendations, etc., it is understood that the Bureau may create and work through sub-committees consisting of the representatives from the English-speaking agencies, other than Roman Catholics, the English-speaking Roman Catholic agencies and the French-speaking Roman Catholic agencies.

#### **Relations with Agencies Co-Operating.**

10. Should the Bureau recommend admittance of a child or children to an institution, it will be the duty of the Bureau organization to furnish this institution with a complete summary of the case, and investigation, and any other recommendation or information from the Bureau.

11. Each institution will retain absolutely its right to accept or refuse any child recommended by the Bureau for admission or care.

12. The Bureau will arrange through the co-operation of its workers and the individual agency for the furnishing of temporary care to any emergency case pending consideration of the same by the Bureau.

13. For the twelve-month period of this experiment, the co-operating agencies will agree that all applications in respect to the admittance to or discharge from institutional care of children made direct to the agencies will be dealt with, in co-operation with the Bureau organization.

14. The Bureau will undertake to collaborate with each agency, in an attempt to provide maintenance for children boarded out in private family homes.

#### **Responsibilities and Duties of the Bureau.**

15. The Bureau will undertake to utilize every available means to prevail upon parents to meet their obligations for the maintenance of their children and to preserve family ties and home life.

16. The Bureau will undertake to arrange to follow up each case with a view to ascertaining whether the parents are making an honest effort to re-establish their home, at the earliest possible date, and to assist in the rehabilitation of broken homes, with a view to reducing to a minimum the child's or children's stay in an institution.

17. With a view to helping further the institutions co-operating in this experiment the Bureau will seek to provide services that will enable investigation, study and recommendations on any case or cases already in the care of any co-operating agency.

18. The Bureau will undertake to arrange in co-operation with parents, and co-operating institutions, to furnish the necessary medical, dental, and psychiatric work for each child, pending its admission to any institution. The institutions, of course, will make such arrangements for the like treatment of those children actually in their care, as they may desire.

19. The Bureau will attempt to arrange in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society for the necessary legal services in connection with all matters that may arise in respect to the children's cases, under advisement, i.e. non-support, desertion, domestic troubles, divorce, separation, collection of maintenance, cruelty, etc.

20. The Bureau will undertake to furnish data on which the discharge of children from the institutions could be recommended, when home conditions are considered satisfactory or when other suitable provision has been made for them.

21. The Bureau will co-operate with each institution in finding and supervising homes for children in their care, who can be best provided for in family homes.

#### **Finances.**

22. (a) It is suggested that the Committee should provide investigation, home-finding, placement and supervision services for this twelve-month period, and that these services should be so arranged as to allow for the work in relation to the different agencies being handled by workers of their own faith and race.

(b) For the financing of the experiment, it is proposed that the City be asked to supply:—

(1) A cash grant of \$3,000.

(2) Office accommodation in the City Hall.

(c) That each of the ten co-operating agencies contribute \$100.00 to the experiment.—1,000.00.

Any additional needs would be small, and could likely be met by private funds.

#### **Administration.**

23. In the selection of workers, the Bureau will undertake to provide—  
One English-speaking Non-Roman Catholic worker to work with this group of agencies.

One English-speaking Roman Catholic worker to work with this group of agencies.

One French-speaking Roman Catholic worker to work with this group of agencies.

24. The Committee forming the Bureau would meet at least once a week, and more frequently as cases, etc., might require during the progress of the experiment.

25. In order that the proposal here outlined may be carried further, we recommend the appointment of an interim committee, charged with the responsibility of attempting to bring about such co-operative experiment.

This interim committee to be:—Col. D. T. Irwin, Mr. J. P. Dunne, Mr. C. A. Seguin, Mrs. Allen Mather, Mr. R. W. Hopper and ex-officio members the President and Secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

**Provided—**

1. Nothing contained in the activities of the Bureau recommended in this report shall interfere with the legal child protection functions of the Children's Aid Society.

2. The signatories to this report shall not be understood to have signed on behalf of the agencies they represent unless and until the recommendations herein contained have been accepted by these agencies.

**Recommendations on Related Problems.**

1. Your special committee recommended further:

That this Conference urge upon the City Council the great necessity of immediate provision for a Children's Aid Society shelter quite distinct from the Juvenile Court, Detention Home. In this connection may we suggest to the City authorities that they explore the possibilities of providing such accommodation from some of the existing properties now owned by this municipality.

2. That, again, the attention of the Provincial Government be called to the urgent necessity of providing for special facilities similar to those existing in Orillia, in Eastern Ontario, for the care of the feeble-minded child.

3. That the attention of the Children's agencies be directed to

(1) The need of special provision and care for the mentally defective child of pre-school age.

(2) The need of greater co-operation between themselves and the school authorities in the training of mentally retarded children in their care, in existing auxiliary classes.

(3) The need for special training for school-age children above the imbecility line, but below the mental range and calibre of the auxiliary class.

4. That as soon as the Children's Bureau is in operation, it create a special committee to consist of representatives from the English and French speaking agencies, dealing with the problem to make special recommendations on the care of the unmarried mother and her child in the City of Ottawa.

5. That public attention be again drawn to the social costs of inadequate legal and institutional provision for the care and custody of the feeble-minded woman of child-bearing age.

**Ontario:**

New Legislation in Process (introduced as we go to press).

The Industrial Schools' Act, amendment.

The Infants' Act.

The Statute Revision Amendment Act.

The Minors' Protection Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, amendment.

The Juvenile Courts' Act.

## THE WINNIPEG CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

### FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The United States Children's Bureau commenting on the selection of the Cleveland Children's Bureau for a special study states that the latter "is unique in being a central clearing agency which serves all the institutions of the city with the exception of two Jewish ones." By so much more then, is, the Winnipeg Children's Bureau unique which serves eleven Children's Agencies — Protestant, English and French speaking Roman Catholic, and Jewish — in the field of Greater Winnipeg.

Last year, the Child Welfare News outlined the Winnipeg experiment. This autumn the Bureau which had been placed under the operation of Mr. W. A. Weston, Superintendent of the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society, completed its first year of operation, and to use the expression with which the Winnipeg citizen or social worker gives his comment, "Weston has done a fine piece of work." At the end of the experimental period, the Bureau decided to go on.

Because the Winnipeg endeavour is a comparatively new one in the Canadian field and because the report of its first year's operation shows so clearly the child caring problem of a large Canadian city, we make no apology for printing Mr. Weston's first annual statement in its entirety. His outline of the Bureau's plan of work, and the analysis of its cases and the disposition, thereof, cannot but be of special value and interest to the children's agencies working in the same field in other centres in Canada. The analysis of the races and religions of the different groups handled, indicates to what extent the Bureau has been able to bring about a really co-operative plan of child care in a city, where such agreement in policy and action would have appeared a herculean task.

The Children's Bureau commenced operations September 15th, 1925, with a paid staff of three workers on full time, and one on half time, who have worked under the direction of the General Secretary and Supervisor of Agents of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg.

The main duties of the Bureau during the year have been:

1. To investigate all applications from the City of Winnipeg for the admission of children to the Children's Institutions affiliated with the Bureau.
2. To investigate all cases where requests for discharge of children came from the institutions with a view to ascertaining whether adequate provision had been made for the child prior to discharge.
3. With a view to assisting the Institutions to dispose of old cases in the institutions prior to the formation of the Bureau, to re-investigate same and report to the Bureau Committee.
4. To collect maintenance from parents, guardians, etc., for these children recommended for admission by the Bureau Committee.

The causes underlying dependency, neglect, and also delinquency are so complex and fundamental—illness, ignorance, lack of employment, or earning capacity, low standards and vice, etc., that singly the Children's Agencies can accomplish little. It is not enough simply to remove neglected children from their homes and care for them. There must be a forward movement which will do its part to raise the standard of home

life; this can only be brought about by concerted effort of all Children's Agencies, therefore, the policy of the Bureau has been to secure the fullest possible facts concerning each child and his family from relatives, Social Agencies, Schools, Churches, Medical authorities, etc., so that a constructive plan might be worked out for the Child's future welfare. The results of these investigations have then been submitted to the Bureau Committee, who in turn have transmitted their recommendations to the Institutions for their consideration and final action.

During the past year 441 cases involving the interest of 865 children have been referred to the Bureau. These have been classified under three headings; i.e.,

1. Applications for admission.
2. Applications for discharge.
3. Re-investigation of cases already in the institution.

Upon analysing the total number of cases we find that there were:

237 applications involving 478 children "for admission," i.e. Cases 54% 55½% of the children.

35 applications involving 62 children "for discharge," i.e. 8% Cases 7% of the children.

169 applications involving 325 children "for re-investigation," i.e. Cases 38% 37½% of the children.

Further analysis shows:

1. That there were 479 boys and 386 girls involved, i.e., 56% boys and 44% girls.

2. That 469 of these children or 54½% had both parents living;

That 357 of these children or 41½% had one parent living.

Only 39 of these children or 4% were orphans.

These figures clearly show that the problem which leads children to the Orphanages and Institutions is not one of death, but the broken homes, broken through illness, neglect, divorce, desertion, etc. This to my mind clearly proves conclusively the necessity for such an organization as the Bureau, whose efforts in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society should be concentrated on the rehabilitation of homes.

3. That 210 cases involving 393 children or 44% of children came from English speaking people. That 231 cases involving 482 children or 56% came from Foreign speaking people.

4. That 208 or 48% of the cases were Protestant.

That 148 or 33% of the cases were Roman Catholic.

That 44 or 10% of the cases were Greek Catholics.

That 41 or 9% of the cases were Hebrew.

6. That there were 26 different Nationalities involved.

(a) 89 or 27½% of the children were after investigation and report to Bureau Committee, recommended for discharge.

(b) 108 or 33% were, after investigation and report to Bureau Committee, recommended to be continued in the Institution for the time being.

(c) 81 or 25% were, after investigation and report to Bureau Committee, recommended to be continued temporarily in the Institution but to be referred to other Agencies for further action.

(d) 47 or 14½% have not been re-investigated to date.

Referring once again to the applications for admission, discharge, and re-investigation. Upon analysing these further we find that:

1. Of the 478 children for whom application for admission was made:

(a) 194 or 40½% were recommended for admission by Bureau Committee.

(b) 159 or 33½% were rejected by the Bureau Committee.

(c) 92 or 19½% were adjusted by Bureau workers.

(d) 33 or 6½% were rejected by Bureau Committee but referred to other agencies.

As a result of careful study, coupled with a knowledge of the entire community's resources, and with definite policies being developed, you will observe that it has been possible to provide for a number of these applications for admission by encouraging parental responsibility or by arranging other care either through relatives, Court action, family relief, Day Nursery care, Medical and Mental examinations, etc.

2. Of the 62 children for whom discharge was requested by the Institutions, 56 or 90% were, after investigation and consideration by the Bureau Committee, recommended for discharge; 6 or 10% were, after consideration by the Bureau Committee, recommended to be referred to other agencies.

3. Of the 325 children whose cases were referred for re-investigation by the Bureau and who were in Institutions prior to the Bureau being established, our report shows that:

Agencies to whom children's cases referred:

Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg .....	39
Child Welfare Dept., Provincial Government .....	24
Children's Aid Society of St. Adelard .....	9
Jewish Orphanage .....	9

Total ..... 81

Number of cases dealt with by the Bureau for each Institution:

Institution	Admission		Discharge		Re-Invest's.	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
Children's Home .....	69	133	11	15	33	81
Knowles School .....	27	44	5	9	26	43
Jewish Orphanage .....	18	28	8	15	21	50
St. Joseph's Orphanage..	21	64	9	17	24	44
St. Boniface Orphanage	1	3	—	—	—	29
Providence Shelter .....	48	99	—	—	2	3
St. Agnes Priory.....	13	40	2	6	15	32
Benedictine Orphanage..	—	—	—	—	6	12
St. Norbert .....	3	3	—	—	29	31
Children's Aid Society....	37	64	—	—	—	—
	237	478	35	62	169	325

**Bureau Committee.**

The Bureau Committee, is made up of representatives from the various Institutions affiliated with the Bureau. This Committee has held 46 meetings and spent 77½ hours considering the reports which have been presented on the various cases submitted to them. To the members of this

Committee great credit is due for the time they have spent in endeavoring to solve the many perplexing problems that have been placed before them.

It should be mentioned that arrangements have been made through the various Institutions for the admission of any emergency case dealt with by the Bureau pending ratification or otherwise at the next meeting of the Bureau Committee."

One result of the year's operations has been that the careful work done on admissions and placing has enabled so many children to remain in the care of their parents, or guardians, or to be placed in private homes, that at the end of the year, there were 322 "spare" beds available in the various institutions. (Roman Catholic 284, Protestant 33, Jewish 6). It is obvious that, if this tendency is continued, the Bureau will be able to suggest more varied services, with present institutional equipment for children in need of custodial care.

### **The Winnipeg Children's Bureau.**

In addition to the annual report of the Bureau, the workers interested in this development will find much that is helpful in the accompanying report, made by Mr. Weston to the Federated Budget Board, under whose administration the Children's Aid Society assumed direction of the Bureau's affairs. From that report, the following extracts throw an interesting light on the difficulties and developments in the first year's operation.

"In starting up a new organization it was only natural that the Bureau would experience a little difficulty in their endeavours to get the affiliated Institutions to see eye to eye with them on many points, more particularly on account of the fact that the Institutions had been managing and directing their own affairs, deciding on their own admissions, discharges, etc., and to have their admissions and discharges come through another body did not appeal to all of them at first, mainly because they did not fully realize and appreciate the value of the Bureau's services to their individual work, some of them feeling that the Bureau was going to deprive them of privileges which they had enjoyed for many years, whereas that was not correct. However, the affiliated Institutions are now convinced that the Bureau has been of great help to them and can be of greater service to them as time goes on. The co-operation received from the affiliated Institutions has exceeded our expectations.

In the course of our work in investigating cases which were admitted to the Institutions prior to the formation of the Bureau, it did not come as a surprise to us to find many cases in the institutions which we feel—

1. Should never have been permitted to enter.
2. Children who should not have been permitted to remain for years in the Institutions.
3. Children being shown as City cases when they really belong to other parts of the Province of Manitoba, and from other provinces also.
4. Children being carried on voluntary contributions when they should have been a charge on the City of Winnipeg, or the provincial government, or their own parents assuming responsibility for part, if not full, maintenance.

In the course of investigation of old cases in the Institutions quite a few cases of orphan children were discovered, no one having been appointed guardian by law, and since the new Child Welfare Act came into force, Children's Aid Societies are not permitted to apply to the Courts for guardianship of such children, it evidently being the intention of the Government to have this type of child dealt with as a Bereaved and Dependent Child under Part 3 of the Child Welfare Act, 1924.

We suggest that if the government will not assume the responsibility for these cases owing to them not meeting their requirements that they should amend the Act so as to permit Children's Aid Societies to deal with them as Neglected Children, and thereby remove the cost of maintenance from voluntary contributions to the City of Winnipeg or other Municipality concerned, and we suggest that the Federated Budget Board give consideration to approaching the Government for the necessary amendments or to supporting the efforts of the Bureau and the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg in this direction.

In the case of special relief the Social Welfare Commission requires at least one year's residence without having been in receipt of relief from any source before they will consider a case as a Winnipeg charge.

Under the Child Welfare Act the Municipality responsible for maintenance of children is the Municipality in which the child has last resided for a period of six months prior to his apprehension under the Act, or in case of a child under six months of age, the Municipality responsible is the one in which the child's mother has last resided for a period of six months, but residence in an Institution does not count for the purpose of establishing residence under the Act.

We are of the opinion that the Municipality from which the child was originally admitted to the Institution is the one responsible no matter whether the parents move from that place and establish residence elsewhere while the child is in the institution.

In the course of investigating old cases in the Institutions we find that there are children being maintained entirely by voluntary contributions, whereas in our opinion the City of Winnipeg should be entirely responsible for such cases. However, the Bureau Committee has recommended that efforts be made by the Institutions to collect from the proper source, and if this is done it should relieve voluntary contributions of a fair amount.

We have also found children in the Institutions who in our opinion are a direct charge on other Municipalities and Provinces. However, the Bureau is assisting the Institutions by endeavouring to have the responsibility placed where it justly belongs, and as soon as these different cases can be cleared up a saving to voluntary contributions will result.

In an endeavour to prevail upon some delinquent parents to assume their proportion of responsibility towards the maintenance of their children, the Bureau Committee have found it necessary to refer quite a number of cases to the Children's Aid Society for Court action.

Requests for admission of children to Institutions have been received by the Bureau in cases where the Social Welfare Commission have been supporting a family entirely. These requests have been principally for temporary care while a mother has been in Hospital, or Gaol or confine-

ment cases, etc. The Bureau Committee in dealing with these applications, felt that in such cases the Social Welfare Commission should be requested to contribute towards the children's maintenance the same as an ordinary parent, and a sub-committee was appointed to wait upon the Secretary of the Social Welfare Commission, but our request has not been favourably considered to date.

The Bureau Committee, in dealing with certain applications for admission to Institutions in cases where the mother has died or had been admitted to Hospital, has recommended in several cases the placing of a Housekeeper in the home in preference to admitting children to an Institution, feeling that it was better for the children and more economical for the Community."

### **THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN ACT** (Great Britain, 1926.)

An interesting provision in the Act directs the establishment in the Registrar General's Branch of a special "Adopted Children Register" in which no entries shall be made but those of adoption orders.

No restriction is made of persons, who may be adopted, as in many of the Canadian adoption laws, beyond the description in the first clause "an infant who has never been married."

Terms, conditions, and effects of the adoption order, as provided for under the Act, are similar to those described in most of the Canadian laws on the subject.

The new British Adoption Act, which came into force, January 1st, 1927, will be of interest to Canadian social workers, in all the Provinces. The Act resembles, in many particulars, the present Ontario legislation, though certain restrictions contained therein, are absent from this Canadian measure. Under the British law, the applicant for the adoption must be over 25 years of age, and must not be less than 21 years older than the infant being adopted, unless the applicant or infant are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. In such cases the Court may exercise discretion. No adoption order shall be made where the sole applicant is a male and the infant being adopted a female, unless the Court is satisfied that special circumstances exist justifying an exception.

In view of discussion that has arisen in respect to clauses in some of the Canadian adoption legislation, it is interesting to note that the Court may dispense with the consent to adoption, of any person, who has "abandoned or deserted the infant, or cannot be found or is incapable of giving such consent, or being a person liable to contribute to the support of the infant, either has persistently neglected or refused to contribute to such support, or is a person whose consent ought, in the opinion of the Court, and, in all the circumstances of the case, to be dispensed with."

Provision is made also, for postponement of the determination of the application, and the issuance of an interim order, for a probationary period of two years.

Jurisdiction is vested in the High Court, under the Act. But at the option of the applicant, any County Court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or infant resides, may hear a case under this Act.

Payments in respect to any adopting parents or guardians are absolutely prohibited by a special clause in the Act.

**Amendments under discussion** (In British Columbia, as we go to press).

The Industrial Home for Girls' Act.

The Industrial School Act.

The Children of Unmarried Parents' Act.

The Infant's Act.

An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions has also been introduced.

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## **Delinquency Items**

### **BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.**

Anyone who has ever interested himself in boys knows that many a good boy has become a useless citizen because of poor home environment and a distaste for the ordinary kind of school work. Boys who have no father living, and who are possessed of initiative and the spirit of adventure, frequently get out of hand because of the inability of the widow to control them. Moreover, where parents are separated or leading immoral lives, or where one parent is a step-parent, we frequently find the children in those homes, developing delinquent tendencies.

Now these boys or girls, as the case may be, are generally more sinned against than sinning. They do not need Reformatory training, but they do need discipline and the formation of useful habits, and the acquisition of inhibitions for their protection in later life.

It is for just this type that the Boys' Training School of Bowmanville is provided. The idea leading to the establishment of the School is that these boys need discipline of the constructive type, discipline which will teach them useful habits and inhibitions, which may best be acquired through a School atmosphere. Hence this School is nothing more or less than a Boarding School where each boy is given an education suited to his capacities, and vocational guidance to make him a useful citizen.

In the past a most difficult situation has arisen because such Schools were unable to maintain a homogeneous group due to the admission of mental defectives. To obviate this difficulty, the School has set an intelligence quotient standard of 80, by the Binet-Simon Scale. A few boys have been admitted who have tested lower than this, but experience is proving that this is an unwise procedure, since they do not seem to be able to measure up with the other boys. Of course, if a boy tested 79 instead of 80, he would not be turned down, but would come on probation. No boy is accepted unless he becomes a ward of the School. The parents or guardians are expected to pay up to one dollar per day for his maintenance. However, this latter clause is abrogated where the parent is unable to pay.

#### **Methods of Adjustment.**

If these boys are to be adjusted to a more useful citizenship, every phase of their nature must be considered. That means we must take cognizance of the home, the school, the play, and the work phases.

Home life is provided by the Cottage system. A cottage group with father and mother with thirty-six boys live together in a cottage as a large

family group. We do not "molly-coddle" these boys, although some of them are only eight years old, for we have found this type of boy does not want such treatment, nor is it good for him. Just as soon as possible, the average boy here must go out and earn his own living. Consequently he must be taught self-respect and self-dependence. The boys receive every affection and care, but it is not of the maudlin variety. The boys learn how to do cottage duties and to take a pride in their home.

Most of these boys have very little "use" for school as they have known it, hence our School curriculum must be varied in character. Since one of our responsibilities is that of giving vocational guidance, we must test each boy's adaptabilities to the various vocations to help him to choose the most suitable. We stress in our curriculum the so-called "tool subjects," and in the manual arts, we give the boys practical training in engineering, carpentry, motor mechanics, agriculture and horticulture. This is done through an apprentice system of three grades, for which work the boys receive pay according to their grade. Physical education is part of the School programme, and vocal and orchestral music is included also.

Not only is physical training included as one of the subjects in the School curriculum, but, there is a qualified Physical Director, who teaches the boys games and sportsmanship. Inter-team games are played with the town boys. Two physical training exhibitions were put on this last fall, one at the Bowmanville Fall Fair, and the other at the Kiwanis Fair at Peterborough.

Considerable attention is given to training in hours and habits of work, because the boys' attitude to work and their application will largely determine their future well-being. One of the first things we feel these boys should learn is the value of work and that honest work brings its compensation. To this end, for such definite pieces of work as kitchen and dining-room duty, firing the boilers and milking the cows, payment of a few cents an hour is made. This money is credited to the boy, and from it he can draw by cheque to pay church collection, to buy tuck shop sweets, to provide money for his quarterly visit home (provided he has sufficient merit marks to allow him to go), and to pay for breakages about the place. A consistent worker can earn as much as fifty dollars clear in one year, a sum which is the nucleus of a bank account when he leaves School. By this method we have found that the boy appreciates his "extras" much more than if they had been given to him.

All the foregoing activities are checked up every day by our merit system, which aims to build up inhibitions and to teach useful habits by daily routine. All privileges about the School are available to the boy who will "play the game"—to use our popular slogan—and foolish conduct is dealt with by ineligibility for the "good things" about the School. Moreover, boys are rewarded according to their standing, and the highest honor comes when a boy is made Head Boy (there are four to a cottage). This boy has charge of eight other boys, and so with privileges go responsibilities. Usually the criticism of correctional schools is that the longer a boy is in them, the more institutionalized he becomes. In the Boys' Training School, the longer he is there the more responsibility he is given and the less institutionalized he becomes because of his increased contact with society at large.

This responsibility of the boys is carried to a logical end by a weekly Court, over which a Cottage Father presides but which is otherwise handled by the boys.

Frankly, the philosophy of the School is that "it pays to play the game." There are no harangues or homilies on being good but the Staff tries to live the religion of Jesus Christ and give the boys "a square deal." Of course, the usual religious services are held, but stress is laid on keeping the boys in a happy and contented frame of mind, believing that humans respond more quickly to kindness than to repression. The Boys' Training School is a School of Opportunity, and the boys wear the School crest and colors with pride. (Contributed by Dr. G. Elmore Reaman, Director.)

### FEWER YOUNG DELINQUENTS.

Juvenile delinquency is decreasing in New York, according to the annual report of Presiding Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt of the Children's Court in that city. The court was established in 1915, and he was appointed its first presiding justice. Four years ago, through his instrumentality, a constitutional amendment creating children's courts throughout the State was passed and in 1924 the New York City Children's Court was reorganized. Thoroughly convinced of the usefulness of the Children's Court, he says it has justified itself not only in the number of children saved from lives of crime, but actually in a large financial saving for the taxpayers. He cites that in 1911 there were 3,582 commitments of children to institutions, while in 1925 there were only 2,179. Calculating the cost of maintaining these children in an institution at \$5.25 a week at least, Justice Hoyt estimates that the annual saving accomplished by the court has been at least \$410,319 a year.

As a result of the enactment establishing the court, points out Justice Hoyt, "the justices have been enabled to scrap once and for all the old legal trial of children with its absurd and obsolete limitations of testimony, and to inquire into the causes of the children's neglect or delinquency, untrammelled by narrow rules of evidence." The court is no longer a criminal court, it is pointed out, and thus any stigma which might be attached to a child for having been haled into a criminal court is now avoided.

Only "a comparatively small number of those who were once in the Children's Court ever get into trouble again," says the report. A careful system of probation shows "beyond peradventure that the results of probation are effective and permanent, and that it is a wise and powerful instrument in the correction and reclamation of handicapped children." An important branch of the court is the clinic, conducted by the court's own physicians, which examines all problem cases and cases of mental deficiency, and suggests remedial means. Discussing the court's future, Justice Hoyt says:

"We prefer to think of it as a definite arm of the Government engaged in the task of protecting and correcting the handicapped children of the community, and of supervising their social adjustments, but not extending its functions over matters which could be administered by other departments of State, or even by semi-public agencies, without invoking judicial action. We believe that its character as a court will continue and that, in

one form or another, it will be a legal tribunal of last resort to pass on all questions involving the custody and disposition of children.

"Even now the court is seeking to treat every case, in which its assistance is invoked, to the end that the cause of the disease or disorder complained of may be removed, and that its patients may be restored to perfect moral health. Its administrators will continue to be dispensers of justice, but, like the physician, they will also strive to study and exercise the profession of healing in order to find cures for those of our children who have been afflicted with misfortune or moral contagion. It will administer the law faithfully and conscientiously, but at the same time its emphasis will be laid more and more on the exercise of social justice, by which alone the children who come before it may be readjusted, safeguarded and developed into assets for the State."

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### FLAKES OF NEWS IN THE CANADIAN FIELD.

Assistant Crown Attorney Frank Moore of Toronto, speaking before the Hamilton Community Welfare League, commended the Ontario Unmarried Parenthood legislation of 1921-22. The number of cases dealt with by the provincial office since 1921 had increased from a few hundred to approximately 1,700 per annum due in Mr. Moore's opinion, not to an increase in this social problem as much as to "the more efficient working out of the Act." "With the passing of time, appreciation of the Acts of 1921. (i.e. the above Act, the Legitimation Act, and the Adoption Act) is increasing" was Mr. Moore's conclusion.

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The Board of Trade of the City of St. John, N.B., has made arrangements for a survey of the welfare work in that city, to be carried out, by Dr. Horace L. Brittain of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Toronto. The St. John Health Centre will be included in the study.

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Four inoculation clinics are operating in the St. John Health Centre, where very considerable immunization is being done for both scarlet fever and diphtheria.

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Infant Health work in Campbelltown, N.B., has shown the effectiveness of intensive community work. In 1924, infant health work in this area, was barely touched. In the summer months, the infant death rate ran extremely high. A public health nurse was placed in the field. In 1925, the infant mortality rate had been cut in half, and for the season just closed, the rate has been forced down to one-third the 1924 rate for the same period.

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Several anti-scarlet fever clinics are now in operation in the city of Montreal. About eighty per cent of the children tested have been considered in need of protective inoculation.

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Mr. G. B. Clarke of the Montreal Family Welfare Association is urging the payment by the Quebec Government to agencies caring for Protestant children, outside institutions, of a per capita per diem allowance equal to that paid to institutions in respect of children in their care.

The Child Welfare Association of Montreal and the Province of Quebec Safety League, began, in January, a series of Safety Entertainments and Demonstrations for children, arranged for Saturday mornings in local theatres, in different parts of the city.

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The Montreal Juvenile Court heard 1,706 cases, in 1926, according to a report issued on December 30th. Boys appearing before the Court number 1,236, girls 253, men 160, and women 57. Theft, breach of municipal by-laws, incorrigibility, vagrancy, immorality—the usual gamut of offences in approximately the same proportion as revealed in the Dominion Delinquency Statistics account for the hearings. One thousand and eight of the cases were placed on probation, or continued under the surveillance of the Court. Of the total cases, 922 were at school, 566 at work, and 228, though of school age, were not at school.

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The Stratford Children's Aid Society, whose busy Secretary also acts as Secretary of the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies has issued its eighteenth annual report. In addition to the heavy load of cases occurring under the Children's Protection Act, the Adoption Act, the Unmarried Parenthood legislation and the Juvenile Delinquents' Act, the Society reports an interesting development, in connection with Child Guidance services. Victoria Hospital, at London, has opened a Child Guidance Clinic, the services of which are available to the various centres, in the vicinity. As Mr. Ferguson points out, this will be of tremendous constructive value to the Children's Aid and Juvenile Court services of the surrounding country.

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#### **Saskatoon Children's Aid Society.**

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Saskatoon Children's Aid Society suddenly reminds one that the young West is rapidly "getting on in years." Its social agencies are rapidly attaining majority, and indicate that the newer areas of Canada are not avoiding the burden of social problems, which civilization eternally hopes could be avoided, in younger, newer communities, if we would only "begin to think of them, early enough." The Society operates both a Shelter (a new one is in course of erection) and a Babies' Home. The Society also carries on the investigation and probation work of the Juvenile Court. In addition, investigations and recommendations on applications for Mothers' Allowances are made by the Society for the Provincial Bureau of Child Protection.

#### **Saskatchewan.**

Extension of psychiatric services, at the call of the Bureau of Child Protection and the appointment of a woman probation officer, to handle girls' cases in the larger centres, are two of the immediate needs, evincing themselves at the present time, in the child welfare field in Saskatchewan.

#### **Nova Scotia.**

On October 28th, the Nova Scotia Society of Welfare Workers was organized at Halifax, with representatives of Children's Aid Societies, and

various other agencies throughout the Province in attendance. Mr. C. P. Moore, of Sydney, is President, and Mr. N. H. Chadwick, of New Glasgow, as Secretary-Treasurer.

#### **Newfoundland.**

The annual report of the Newfoundland Outpost Nursing and Industrial Association ("Nonia") is one of the most interesting and thrilling accounts of the organization of groups, "to help themselves," which has reached the Council office. The Association in the extension of nursing and health services to the outpost areas, is also establishing centres of home industry, that the people, whom the health services reach may be enabled through their own efforts, to increase their earning powers, and so improve their standard of living to the conditions taught by the health visitors. Nonia maintains central distributing and marketing facilities for the work in St. John's. In the Canadian outpost districts, as in these scattered fishing communities of Newfoundland, the long winter evenings might often be rendered helpful and profitable, in the same way. "Nonia" should offer an interesting account of an effort in health and community education to the public health agency, working in the outposts in Canada to-day.

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### **TORONTO BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT. 1926 REPORT.**

The extension of parent education through discussion of the cases, coming through the office and an increasing reference of problem cases of employed boys by employers, are two very constructive developments, evident in the report of the Toronto Big Brothers for 1926.

During this period 1,496 cases were handled of which 912 were re-established or adjusted satisfactorily. The extent of personal work carried on by this agency is revealed in the fact that 5,998 home visits were made in handling these cases. When the case statistics are analyzed 272 cases were employment placement and 174 arrangements for clinics, which indicates the extent of preventive work accomplished.

The primary responsibility of disintegrating home life for many of our delinquency manifestations is evident in this report. No less than 247 of the boys, passing through the agency last year, came from homes broken by death, desertion, discord, or outside employment of either parent.

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#### **Our Member Agency in the West Indies.**

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Sidney Small, of our own executive, who was instrumental in inaugurating this work in the Bahamas, we are enabled to print the following progress report:

In 1924, the West Indies Red Cross Society urged the formation of an Infant Welfare Centre in this colony, and visits were paid to Carnegie House, London, and the headquarters of the National Child Welfare Society, by ladies interested in the scheme. The result of these visits was a determined campaign in Nassau on behalf of an Infant Welfare Scheme, and the granting by the Honourable House of Assembly of a subsidy of £300 per annum for three years.

A Committee was formed in May, 1925, which consisted of the following executive officers:—

President, Lady Cordeaux; Vice-President, Mrs. A. C. Burns; Hon. Secretary, Captain Fenton; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Bettington.

Enquiries were made as to a suitable nurse to take charge of the Centre and on December 7th, 1925, Miss Jackson arrived from Toronto. The Hospital Board put a room at the disposal of the Nurse until more suitable accommodation could be found. In March a cottage was acquired for the Nurse.

The furnishing of the cottage was entirely carried out by the efforts of local ladies who instantly responded to the invitation of Mrs. Sidney Small to form a Committee for this purpose. The furniture is to be property of the Centre.

The first Clinic was opened at St. Agnes' School on January 22nd, 1926, and by the beginning of March so encouraging were the results that a second Centre was started in the Eastern District at Victoria School. A third centre was opened at Quarry Mission, Nassau Street, in April, and is now well attended.

The Chairman of the Board of Education was next approached with a view to allowing Miss Jackson to lecture to the elder girls in the Schools on the elementary care of babies and the teaching of general hygiene. Consent to this was cordially given and has largely helped to stimulate interest amongst the poorer section of the community.

The Bahamas General Hospital Commissioners gave permission to Miss Jackson to send cases up for treatment which she might come across in the course of her visits.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

### HEALTH.

**Abstracts of Current Public Health Literature**, January, 1927, 26 p., issued by the Department of Health, Ottawa, Can.

**Death Rates from Tuberculosis**. Bulletin of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, December, 1926, p. 2 and p. 7.

**Report on Public Health**. Standing Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada. Council Year Book, 1926. P. 77.

**Health Heroes**. Attractively written, well printed, and delightfully illustrated is this series of fascinating short stories of the great figures in health history. The series includes the lives of Jenner, Pasteur, Trudeau, Reed. Available for free distribution from the publishers, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Head Office, Ottawa, Ont.

**Posture Exercises—Posture Clinics**. Two splendid pamphlets (Nos. 164 and 165) recently issued by the Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C.

**Maternity and Infancy Act in the United States**. 210 p. The proceedings of the Third Annual Conference of state directors in charge of state administration of the Maternity and Infancy Act. Public Health nurses will find of special interest, three splendid papers therein by Dr. Adair, Dr. De Normandie, and Miss Van Blarcom on Standards of Prenatal Work and Care. All the papers, however, are practical, helpful and of very high quality. Published by the Children's Bureau, (No. 157), Washington, D.C.

**Health Teaching in Rural Schools.** Jean E. Browne, Director, Canadian Junior Red Cross. A practical and helpful paper read before the Canadian Health Congress in Toronto, 1926, and printed in the Public Health Journal, 40 Elm St., Toronto.

**British Columbia.** The Annual Report of the Department of Health, 1926. Dr. H. E. Young, the Provincial Officer of Health signs this comprehensive report from one of the best organized public health provinces in the Dominion. An exceedingly interesting section occurs on page M. 19, where Dr. Wace contributes an article, describing the Queen Alexandra Solarium for heliotherapeutic treatment of crippled children, now in process of erection on Vancouver Island. The report is issued by the Provincial Board of Health, Victoria, B.C.

**Non-Relation of Malnutrition in School Children to Infection.** Dr. H. W. Hill, and Elizabeth Breeze, R.N., in the Public Health Journal, Sept., 1926. An interesting account of a study on this subject carried on in the Vancouver Public Schools.

**Neo-Natal Mortality.** A comprehensive and clearly expressed article dealing with the subject, in a most practical discussion occurs at p. 442 of the Public Health Journal, Sept., 1926, contributed by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Child Welfare Division, Dominion Dept. of Health.

**Infant Care.** 118 pages. A revised edition of the excellent early publication of the United States' Children's Bureau. The volume contains information on Birth Registration, the Home, the Care of the Baby, Clothing, Baths and Bathing, Care of Special Organs, etc.; Breast Feeding, Artificial Feeding, Care of the Child from one to two years, and an appended list of food recipes.

**Paying Welfare Centres for Middle-Class Mothers.** An interesting discussion of this proposal, by members of the (London, Eng.) Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres.—National Health, December, 1926. P. 209.

**Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.** A summary of papers by four prominent English workers on this subject.—National Health, December, 1926. P. 212.

**Maternal Mortality.** (163 pages). Dr. R. M. Woodbury. Published by the Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C. An interesting study of deaths, occurring in the Registration area, in childbirth and from all diseases caused by pregnancy and confinement.

**City of Winnipeg, Annual Health Report.** (135 pages). Dr. A. J. Douglas, M.H.O. The excellently arranged and well written report of health conditions in Winnipeg. The section on Housing gives a fair picture of a cross section of life in a great urban centre. The Bureau of Child Hygiene Report will be found of special interest by our clientele. Rarely is the value of child health effort as clearly demonstrated as in Winnipeg, where the child population has more than doubled in the past twelve years, in spite of the fact that the city population has not increased. Winnipeg's experience is similar to the general conditions prevailing in this field throughout Canada at the present time, viz., that the high puerperal mortality rate, the unchanged stillbirth rate, and the comparatively small re-

duction in deaths of infants, occurring in the first week of life show that the great need now, is for insistence on, and public education to the need of prenatal help and advice.

**Group Study for Parents.** (15 pages). A short outline, with bibliography, of practical suggestions for parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, etc., on child study. Published by "Children," 353 Fourth Ave., New York.

### MENTAL HYGIENE.

**Mental Hygiene.** Report of the Standing Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada, Council Year Book, 1926. P. 74.

**The Mentally Deficient as a Social Problem.** 12 pages. 1926. E. H. Blois, Judge of the Halifax Juvenile Court and Director of Child Welfare, Province of Nova Scotia.

**The Movement to Improve the Mental Health of the Canadian Child.** Eric K. Clarke. A brief outline of the mental hygiene programme. *Revue Internationale de l'Enfant*, November, 1926. P. 1008.

**The Social Adjustment of Moron Girls.** 12 pages. Eleanor Rowland Wembridge. In this study published by the Women's Protective Association, Cleveland, the background is supplied from the records of the cases of 2,100 girls, of whom no less than 56% have been of the "duller" grades. Twenty-six per cent. of the total were cases who could not keep up with the regular grades by any device, but would have to be placed in special schools if their education were to be continued." Fifty cases, only, are intensively studied in this paper,—25 of which have been successfully adjusted to society, and 25 of the same level of intelligence, who have not been so adjusted. The study will be of considerable interest to any person, working with such types of problems, even though a disturbing question is raised, in conclusion, i.e. "If the successful moron girl is mating with the moron boy, who in turn is successful enough to support her, is the next generation better or worse off, than if they had all been total failures, and incarcerated for life before their family was born?"

**School-Girl Brides.** 54 pages. Sabina Marshall, Executive Secretary of the Women's Protective Association, Cleveland, has directed this study of the Ohio marriage laws relating to minors. The study, however, is not one of restricted interest only. It is a rather comprehensive statement on the question of youthful marriages, in their legal and social aspects, that will be found, generally interesting and helpful.

### SEX EDUCATION.

**"Tell Your Children the Truth"; "How to Teach Little Children,"** (Violet Trench); **"Sex in Life"; "The Wonderful Story of Life."** These publications on the sex education of children are all issued by the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, 40 Elm St., Toronto.

**Parent Education in California.**—An experiment in parent education, to be conducted by the California public school authorities, has been announced by the California Superintendent of Public Instruction. As a beginning it is proposed to organize eight classes, four in the northern part of the State and four in the southern. Each centre will offer (1) a course

for mothers of pre-school children, (2) a course for fathers of adolescent boys, (3) a course for mothers of adolescent girls. The classes will meet once in two weeks, and a day nursery will be provided for the convenience of mothers who bring their babies. Part of the time will be devoted to lectures on child psychology, character education, and similar topics, and part to discussion of problems brought in by the parents and to the organization of simple projects in child training. In carrying out this scheme the board of education will enlist the aid of such agencies as the Smith-Hughes home-making staff, home-extension and university-extension workers, the bureau of child hygiene, and organizations dealing with delinquent children. (The Elementary School Journal, Chicago, September, 1926, p. 2.)

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### THE HANDICAPPED CHILD.

**The Deaf Child.** The special federation number (September, 1926) of the Volta Review, 1605 35th St. N.W., Washington, D.C., is devoted entirely to a most interesting symposium on "Hearing Defects and Their Treatment." Special sections are included on the training and treatment of "Hard of Hearing Children."

**Conference on Crippled Children.** The report of the November Conference held in London, Eng., on the desirability of a Central Committee for the Care of Crippled Children. Maternity and Child Welfare, December, 1926. P. 409.

**The Volta Bureau.** A short leaflet giving detailed information of the services of The Volta Bureau (1601, 35th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.), for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, relating to the deaf.

**"Teaching a Deaf Child to Hear Language."** Published by the Volta Review, 1601 35th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

**Training the Deaf Child in the Home.** Published by the Volta Review, 1601 35th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

**Sight Saving Classes.** The experiment of the Cleveland Public Schools, written in a practical and attractive manner. Published by the Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.

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### THE CHILD IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE.

**"Please Read This."** An excellent, little four page folder issued by the Orphans' Home of the South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Macon, Ga. The folder is addressed to persons making application to place a child in the Home. In a few simple words, it suggests the desirability of careful, social exploration of all the facts of a child's position before admission to the Home, is approved as the best solution of the case.

**"How Michael Came to Christmas."** An attractive, four page folder, published by the Children's Bureau, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia. This little story sets forth in a delightful tale, the possibility and desirability of keeping together a fatherless group of children, and their mother.

**"Child Caring in Toronto."** An interesting chart issued by the Toronto Children's Aid Society will repay careful study by Agencies, work-

ing in this field. Apart from children in summer camps, with their mothers in rescue homes, or in special institutions (industrial schools, etc.) or those existing for the permanent care of the handicapped, 2,320 children in the city of Toronto are being cared for away from their own homes. They are being provided for through the care of fifteen charitable organizations and a large number of baby homes individually licensed. Of these children 45.3% are being provided for by the Children's Aid Society; 9½% by the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid; 9½% by the Infants' Home; 7.2% by the Soldiers' Aid Commission; 7% by the Protestant Children's Homes; 5.4% by the Roman Catholic Orphanages or Homes; 2.2% by the Catholic Welfare Bureau; 8.4% by six other agencies of various types, and 3.4% by the individual licensed baby homes. The chart offers a concise summary of Toronto's provision for the Child in Need of Special Care.

**Mothers' Aid in North Carolina, 1926.** An admirable summary in three pages, arranged in the form of question and answer, of the salient points in the mothers' allowance system of the State. Issued by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, N.C.

**Mothers' Aid, 62 pages.** A comprehensive treatment of the Statutes and administration covering Mothers' Allowances in the State of North Carolina, 1926. A companion publication to the short summary listed above. Issued by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, N.C.

**The Juvenile Court.** "A Square Deal for the Child," 1926. An attractive ten page pamphlet, giving in brief answers and questions, a concise summary of Juvenile Court law and administration in North Carolina. Issued by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Corrections, Raleigh, N.C.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**"The Age and Consent of the Victim in Cases of Moral Offences Committed Against Young Girls."** A study published by the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare, Brussels.

**"Dodgers" on Child Care.**

The United States Children's Bureau has issued a most attractive series of short, six page folders on various phases of child care. These folders are illustrated by attractive photographs, while a few sentences, skilfully set forth the principles and standards of constructive effort, in the field, with which the folder deals. Those issued to date include: Pre-Natal Care, Sunlight for Babies, What Builds Babies, Breast Feeding, From School to Work, Community Care of Dependent, Delinquent and Handicapped Children.

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#### THE CHILD IN EMPLOYMENT.

**"The Man Out of Work."** 32 pages. A Study of Five Hundred Unemployed Men, published by the Social Service Council of Canada, January, 1927. Though this study deals, entirely, with the study of five hundred unemployed adults, the case records therein contained will be significant and interesting to workers interested in the preventative aspects of this problem, through the development of technical training, vocational guidance, etc.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

**The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Philadelphia Children's Bureau.** J. Prentice Murphy signs this succinct summary of the work of one of the most widely known and best administered of the United States local bureaux. The report is interesting throughout, but having regard to the age of the Bureau, one of its paragraphs should aid in lifting the discouragement with which some Canadian workers are disposed to view the institutional population problem of some of our Canadian cities. Mr. Murphy says:

"It is regrettable that Philadelphia is an outstanding institution city, regardless of the fact that every notable child welfare congress or conference held in the last twenty years has approved foster family care as of the first importance for all children who must be removed from their own homes. Philadelphia as a community is over-supplied with certain types of child welfare activities. Quoting from a report of the Council of Social Agencies of the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, published in 1924:—

'No other area in the country possesses, in proportion to the population, so many different agencies working for children and such a stupendous investment in buildings and in capital funds.'

"A vast proportion of these funds and equipment are related to the narrowest forms of institutional foster care. Only through the application of modern social methods for children will it be possible to point the way for these agencies to do more necessary and desirable forms of work, especially in preventing and reducing the present volume of foster care."

In the paragraph preceding these sentences is a significant statement. "Where good reception work is done, a relatively small number—ordinarily between 15 and 20 per cent of all children involved—need to be removed from their own homes.

One of the Council's activities within the coming year decided at the annual meeting, will be an attempted demonstration of the analysis of the institution situation in a Canadian city.

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## RECREATION.

**Motion Pictures.** Report of the Standing Committee on Films and Printed Matter, National Council of Women of Canada, Council Year Book. P. 105.

**The Motion Picture in Its Economic and Social Aspects.** 196 pages. the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, (November, 1926). This volume is devoted, entirely, to the discussion of the motion picture. The papers contributed by representative writers in the various fields, are grouped under five heads: I. The Motion Picture Industry; II. The Motion Picture; III. The Motion Picture in Industry; IV. The Educational and Social Value of the Motion Picture; V. Censorship or Freedom."

**"The Motion Picture."** The monthly, eight-page bulletin of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America will be found useful by the agency or individual interested in this question.

# MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR CANADA AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Through the courtesy of the U. S. Department of Labour, Children's Bureau, Washington.

Country	Deaths of mothers from causes connected with childbirth per 1,000 live births.										
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Australia .....	4.3	5.3	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.5	..
Belgium .....	..	..	..	..	7.2	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.6	..	..
Canada (birth-reg. area) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	5.5	5.4	6.0	..
Chile .....	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.4	6.1	..
Denmark .....	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.4	..
England and Wales .....	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.1
Finland .....	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .....	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	..	..
Irish Free State .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..
Italy .....	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	..	..
Japan .....	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.1	..
The Netherlands* .....	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	..
New Zealand .....	4.7	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.1	6.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	..
Norway .....	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	..	..	..
Scotland .....	6.1	5.7	5.9	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.2
Spain .....	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	..	..	..	..
Sweden .....	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.7	..	..	..	..
Union of South Africa .....	4.0	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	..	..
U.S. birth-reg. area .....	6.1	6.2	6.6	9.2	7.4	8.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5
Uruguay .....	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	..

Figures from official sources.

\*Prior to 1924 live-born infants who died before registration of birth (within 3 days of birth) are omitted in calculating the maternal mortality rate.

# INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR CANADA AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Through the courtesy of the U. S. Department of Labour, Children's Bureau, Washington.

Country	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.											
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Australia	68	70	56	59	69	69	66	53	61	57	...	
Austria	218	192	186	193	156	157	154	156	141	...	...	
Belgium*	125	116	140	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belgium	...	...	...	...	109	110	122	114	100	...	...	
Canada (birth-reg. area)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chile	254	241	269	255	306	263	278	240	283	79	...	
Denmark	95	100	100	74	92	91	77	85	83	266	...	
England and Wales	110	91	96	97	89	80	83	77	69	98	...	
Finland	110	110	118	115	135	97	95	99	92	75	75	
France*x	142	122	123	138	119	99	115	85	96	...	...	
Germany	168	149	155	154	121	131	134	130	132	...	...	
Hungary	264	219	215	217	158	193	197	200	186	195	...	
Irish Free State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	66	72	...	
Italy	147	147	139	192	129	127	129	126	128	...	...	
Japan	160	170	173	189	170	166	168	166	163	156	...	
The Netherlands*	87	85	87	93	84	73	76	67	57	...	...	
The Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	
New Zealand	50	51	48	48	45	51	48	42	44	40	...	
Norway	68	64	64	63	62	58	54	55	50	...	...	
Scotland	126	97	107	100	102	92	90	101	79	98	91	
Spain	152	147	155	183	156	165	147	145	...	...	...	
Sweden	76	70	65	65	70	63	64	...	...	...	...	
Switzerland	90	78	79	88	82	84	74	70	61	62	...	
Union of South Africa	86	86	80	82	82	90	77	73	74	...	...	
U.S. birth-reg. area	100	101	94	101	87	86	76	76	77	71	72	
Uruguay	111	124	107	110	101	117	107	94	104	108	...	

Figures from official sources. For European countries involved in the World War the rates are for territories as constituted at date shown.

\* Deaths of live-born infants which occurred before registration of birth (within 3 days of birth) are omitted from both birth and death rates in calculating the infant mortality rate.

x Figures for 1915-1919 for the United States Department of Health.





## PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

Free to Members. Extra copies on request.

- \*No. 1. The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1923.
- No. 2. British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
- \*No. 3. Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
- \*No. 4. Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1923.
- No. 5. The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
- No. 6. A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
- \*No. 7. Housing and Care of the Dependent Child, including Standards of Placement, and a Model Dietary for Children's Home, 1924.
- \*No. 8. A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
- \*No. 9. The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
- No. 10. Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
- No. 11. Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
- \*No. 12. The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
- No. 13. A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
- No. 14. Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
- No. 15. Juvenile Immigration Report No. 2—A Summary of Representative Canadian Opinion, the British Government's Oversea Settlement Committee Report and Recent Progressive Developments in the Canadian Government Policy, 1925.
- No. 16. Special Training for School-Age Children in Need of Special Care, 1925.
- No. 17. The Juvenile Court in Canada—Origin, Underlying Principles, Governing Legislation and Practice, 1925.
- No. 18. The Council's Objectives, 1925-30. (Published in French also).
- No. 19. The Child in Industry: Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30.
- No. 20. Progress in Education and Recreation, Canada, 1920-25.
- No. 22. The Legal Status of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child in the Province of Quebec, 1926.
- No. 23. Teaching International Relationship (to children).
- No. 24. The "White List" of Motion Pictures Children Will Like.
- No. 25. Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work.
- No. 26. Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30 in Child Welfare Legislation, 1926.
- No. 27. Problems in Family Desertion: Prevention, Rehabilitation, Legislation, 1926.
- No. 28. Child-Placing (Six Papers), 1926.
- No. 29. Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- No. 29a. Action Necessary by the Nine Provinces of Canada for Canada's Adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- Special Publications. (Available in quantities.)
- Charts (Wall size).
- Infant Mortality Rates in Sixty Canadian Cities (Free).
- Why Our Babies Die. (Free).
- Posters—No. 1 "The Gay Adventurers". Health Poster (at cost).
- Pre-Natal Letters (In English and French).—A series of nine letters, giving Pre-Natal Help and Advice. (Free).
- Patterns—Layette Patterns, and Patterns for Abdominal and Hose Supports. (At cost).
- Diet Folders—Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—dealing with the child's diet, from birth to school age. (At cost).
- Health Record Forms—For the use of physicians, clinics, conferences, etc. (at cost).
- Record Forms—
  - (1) Child's History.
  - (2) Family History.
- For the use of Children's Agencies, Institutions etc. (At cost).
- Quarterly—Canadian Child Welfare News—issued regularly on the 15th of February, May, August, November.
- Annually—Proceedings and Papers of the Annual Meeting and Conference.
- \*Supply exhausted.

# Canadian Council on Child Welfare

408 PLAZA BLDG., OTTAWA, CANADA

Founded in Ottawa, in 1920, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health.

## OBJECTS:

1. To promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and otherwise, the general aims of the Council:
  - (1) By an annual deliberative meeting, held preferably in September or May, of each year.
  - (2) By the activities of subsections of membership on Child Hygiene, The Child in Industry, Recreation and Education, The Child in Need of Special Care, The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child.
  - (3) By affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and the Council's constituent bodies.
  - (4) By such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the Executive or any sub-committee thereof.
2. To arrange for an annual conference on Child Welfare matters.
3. To co-ordinate the Child Welfare programs of its constituent bodies.

## MEMBERSHIP:

- The membership shall be of two groups, Institutional and Individual. — — — — —
- (1) Institutional membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Child Welfare wholly or in part included in their program, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.
  - (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in Child Welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada or not.
  - (3) All classes of members shall have equal rights of vote and speech in all meetings of the Council.

## FEES:

1. National Organizations, Annual Fee, \$5.00—Representatives: 3.
  2. Provincial Organizations, Annual Fee, \$3.00—Representatives: 2.
  3. Municipal Organizations, Annual Fee, \$2.00—Representatives: 1.
  4. Individual Members, Annual Fee, \$1.00—Representatives: 1.
- In electing the Governing Council and the Executive, all members will be grouped, according to their registration with the Treasurer.
- Every member will receive a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Conference and such other publications as may be published from time to time.

## EXECUTIVE, 1926-27.

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President—  
Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-Presidents—  
Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal, Que.  
Dr. H. E. Young, Victoria, B.C.

Treasurer—  
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Chairman, Mme P. E. Marchand, Ottawa, Ont.

Child Hygiene—  
Chairman, Dr. A. Grant Fleming, — — —  
Montreal, P.Q.

The Child in Industry—  
Chairman, Dr. E. B. Wyman, Vancouver, B.C.

Education—  
Chairman, M. C. MacLean, M.A., Ottawa

Vice-Chairman—Recreation—  
Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, Toronto.

The Child in Need of Special Care—  
Chairman, Robert E. Mills, Esq., M.A., Toronto, Ont.

Sub-Committee on Delinquency—  
Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Regina, Sask.  
Mrs. Sidney Small, Toronto.

The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child—  
Chairman, Rev. Hugh Dobson, Vancouver, B.C.

## Governing Council.

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